

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, DEC. 28, 1837.

No. 52 Vol. 52

PRINTED WEEKLY EVERY THURSDAY,
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD.
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]
PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.
Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.
TERMS OF THIS PAPER:
For one year in advance \$2 50
If not paid before the end of 6 mos 3 00
" " within the year 3 50
No paper will be discontinued until arrears
are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be
post paid, or they will not be taken out of
the office.
A CERTIFICATE OF A PACKAGE
of 25 whole Tickets will be
sent only 130 dollars. Pack-
ages of Halves Quarters and
Eights in proportion.
Delay not to send your
orders early to the truly
Lucky.
S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway N. Y.
1838!
BRILLIANT
COMMENCEMENT.

THE year opens with a most glorious gal-
lery of PRIZES, well calculated to gladden
the hearts and excite the ambition of all
lovers of well-earned purses—and the Thousands
and Tens of Thousands distributed in CAP-
ITALS among our patrons during the present
year, give an earnest of our future success which
cannot be mistaken. During the month of
January there will be drawn FIVE Capitals of
30,000 dollars each
in all of which Schemes there is an average of
13 Prizes in each 25 Tickets, consequently their
risk is trifling, while the chances are very
great.
We think it the duty of our friends to avail
themselves of the valuable information which
is now laid before them—and will only add our
urgent entreaties for early application, as all
disappointments have arisen from delay.
WRITE—with all confidence that your
orders will be punctually and promptly attend-
ed to.
S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway N. Y.

13 Prizes in each 25 Tickets!!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
for the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent
Mech. Association.
Class No. 1 for 1838.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. January
6, 1838.
[Splendid Scheme.
30,000 Dollars
10,000 dollars 10
\$6,000!! \$5,000!! \$4,000!!
25 Prizes of one Thousand
Dollars!
25 of \$500—20 of 200, &c.
Tickets only TEN Dollars.
A certificate of a Package
of 25 Tickets will be sent for
\$130—Packages of Halves and
Quarters in proportion.

30 thousand Dolls.
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the Leesburg Academy.
CLASS ONE FOR 1838.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. January
13, 1838.
Grand Capitals.
30,000 dollars! 10,000 dollars! 7,000 dollars! 5,000
dollars! 4,000 dollars! 3,000 dollars! 2,500 dollars!
25 prizes of 1,000 dollars! 50 prizes of 500
dollars! 50 prizes of 200 dollars! &c.
Tickets only Ten Dollars.
A certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for
\$130—Packages of Halves and
Quarters in proportion.

SILVESTER'S FAVORITE!
100 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the town of Welburg.
CLASS ONE FOR 1838.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. January
20, 1838.
CAPITALS.
\$30,000! \$8,000! \$4,000! \$3,000! \$2,000!
1,017 dollars!!
100 Prizes of one Thousand Dollars!!
10 Prizes of \$500—20 Prizes of \$300, &c. &c.
Tickets 10 Dollars.
Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tick-
ets in this Grand Scheme will be sent for
\$130—Halves and Quarters in proportion.

14 Drawn Numbers in each 25
Tickets!
30,000 Thousand Dollars!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the Mechanical Benevolent
Society of Norfolk.
Class One for 1838.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. January
27, 1838.
CAPITALS.
3,000 dollars! 10,000 dollars! 6,000 dollars! 5,000
dollars! 4,000 dollars! 3,000 dollars! 2,500 dollars!
2,100 dollars! 2,000 dollars!
25 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars!
20 of 500 dollars! 20 of 400 dollars!—20 of 300
dollars! 40 of 250 dollars! 50 of 200 &c.
Tickets 10 Dollars.
A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets in
this Magnificent Scheme will be sent for \$130.
Packages of Halves and Quarters in propor-
tion.

Rich and Splendid Scheme.
MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY,
Class No. 4 for 1838.
To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. January
31, 1838.
Scheme.
5,000 dollars! 8,000 dollars!
5,000 dollars! 3,500 dollars!
20 Prizes of 2,000 dollars!
20 prizes of 500 dollars!—20
prizes of 400 Dollars!
Tickets \$10—Shares in pro-
portion.
A certificate of a package
of 25 whole Tickets will be
sent only 130 dollars. Pack-
ages of Halves Quarters and
Eights in proportion.
Delay not to send your
orders early to the truly
Lucky.
S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway N. Y.
51-tdd

GROCERIES, WINES
AND LIQUORS.
THE undersigned having taken for a term
of years, the Stores formerly occupied by
CURRIER & TILSON, at the corner of Main
and Mill Streets, would respectfully inform his
friends and the public generally, that in addition
to his stock on hand—amongst which are some
choice
WINE AND LIQUORS,
He is daily expecting additional supplies,
which will make his STOCK as complete and
desirable as any in the city.
He has made and is making arrangements to
keep a constant supply of
Goods in his Line,
Which he will offer for sale at the lowest mar-
ket price, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
in lots to suit purchasers.
He is prepared to do a General
Commission & Forwarding
BUSINESS.
Goods consigned to his care will be disposed
of in conformity to instructions, with as little
delay as practicable. The usual facilities will
be afforded on all goods consigned to him for
sale, and his best efforts to effect sale of the
same.
To the former patrons of the house he tenders
his sincere thanks, and hopes by a strict diligence
for their interest, to merit and receive a con-
tinuance of their patronage.
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD,
Lexington, Dec. 16, 1837—51-tf.

FEMALE EDUCATION.
MR. HONFLUER, assisted by his
Lady and other competent Teachers,
will open on January 3rd, 1838,
An Academy for the Education
OF YOUNG LADIES,
Under the name of the
LEXINGTON FEMALE
SEMINARY.
He trusts to have in his power so far to gain
the confidence of the community, that his resi-
dence as a teacher in Lexington may be per-
manent.
The many schools in which he has taught in
the U. States, and the opportunities he has had
of observing the several methods of instruction
in England and France, render him rather un-
sanguine as to his capability of imparting a useful
and accomplished education.
TERMS.
Payable Quarterly in Advance.
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT—for Reading, Writ-
ing, Spelling, Geography, Grammar, Mental
Arithmetic, and Vocal Sacred Mus-
ic, \$5 00 per qtr.
SENIOR DEPARTMENT—including the above; with
Botany, Ancient and Modern History, Use
of the Globes, Composition, Rhetoric, Logic,
Natural History, Algebra, Geometry, Physi-
ology, Grammar of Music, Chemistry, Natural
Philosophy, &c. \$10 00
PASS FORTY, 5 00
FRENCH, 5 00
DRAWING AND PAINTING—in all its branches 10 00
LATIN AND GREEK, 10 00
LECTURES upon the Arts and Sciences occasion-
ally, which the parents of the pupils are in-
vited to attend.
Classes for Adult pupils every Saturday.
MORNING, 9 o'clock. French,
" " " " Drawing and Painting
AFTERNOON 3 " " Drawing and Painting,
with their application to Botany, Ornithol-
ogy, &c.
It will be observed that the terms for the
French language are much below the ordinary
price. The object of this is that it may be stu-
died even by those in the Preparatory Depart-
ment, and thus become the general language of
the school two or three afternoons in each
week.
Lex. Dec. 7th, 1838—51-tf.

TO RENT.
A FIRST RATE BUSINESS HOUSE on City Row
Water street. For terms apply to
D. MEGOWAN.
Lex. Dec. 18th 1837—51-tf.
NOTICE.
I FORWARN any person or person from
leading or collecting a Duellist given by
for thirteen Dollars and fifty cents about the
12th of October 1837, to W. Adair as he has
not complied with the contract.
JAS. BOARDMAN.
December 12, 1837.—50-3t.
Sugar, Coffee, &c.
10 HDS. Superior Louisiana SUGAR;
20 Sacks do. Green Havana COF-
FEE.
10 do. do. Rio do.
10 do. do. Old Java do.
Just received and sold low in lots to suit pur-
chasers, by
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Lex. Dec. 20, 1837—51-tf.

From the Cincinnati Republican.
THE DESTRUCTION OF SODOM
AND GOMORRAH.
It was the bloom of morning, and the sun
Was seated on his own empyrean throne,
But not as heretofore, swathing the sky
In beauty and magnificence; or earth
In light or loveliness. At this dread hour
He seemed devoid of beams—the face of hea-
ven
Wore a most ghastly, hideous, fearful white-
ness,
Looking as does a snow plain in the night;
The world appeared a haggard, shrouded
corpse,
The woods, a pallid phalanx of gaunt spec-
ters.
The mountains, huge sepulchral phantasms;
The minor weeds, shrubs, flowers and glassy
blades
A puny, stilly, frightful nympholepsy;
And the proud river, and the stately lake,
And broad ocean, all seemed sheets of matter
Like to the white of the upturned eye of one
Enduring life's last fierce convulsive throes,
And universal Nature showed as though
Mantled in an appalling winding sheet—
There was no sound, not even a breeze was
Rustling the leaves, or singing to the waves,
Nor voice of bird, beast, insect, could be heard,
And there was little motion, and less life,
In their impetuous course, while not a cloud
Pursued its unimagined way
Upon the flagging pinions of the wind—
The animal creation had retired
To their caves, and deep cavernous woods,
Leaving a horrible monotony,
Diversified alone by the appearance
In the centre of a spacious plain
Of two vast cities, once the pride and vaunt,
The glory and the monarchs of the world—
They now were doomed to wrath, and o'er
them
Hung a pall, blacker than blackest Erebus:
And there, tremendously conspicuous
They stood amid that sickly, sick night light.
Hurrying with tremulous, unequal pace
Four human forms were spied—and one was
that
Of an old hoary, venerable sage,
And two were female and comely maidens,
Fair as the fair things of youth's sunny dreams,
And the remaining one was beauteous too,
Albeit childish face had sealed her brow—
And she moved laggingly. Perchance her
heart
Was in the place she was compelled to shun,
To shun forever—and with an anguished spirit
She turned one lingering gaze back on that
Where, in the twinkling of an eye, behold
In her stead, stood a lofty spiral column,
In the same hateful unnatural hue,
As the circumambient atmosphere—
Still, her precipitate companions fled
With undiminished and unheeding speed
As though no dreadful marvel had been done—
They disappeared—when lo! a hideous change!
Round the whole circle of the shuddering skies
Leap'd up a thousand grim, gigantic clouds,
Huge, jagged, horribly misshapen masses,
The tempest's monstrous pandemonium!
It might be deemed some supernatural power
Had wrenched an universe of stern volcanoes
From their foundations, and upon their air
Had heaved them mightily—their every peak
And pinnacle, and point, and shaggy cone
Was tufted with a glaring crimson flame,
Which changed the palor of that scenery,
And substituted a strange, gory tint—
So cities, waters, forests, glens and plains
Seemed garnished with blood.
Anon there was
A transitory pause—a frightful hush—
And then there came a world astounding thun-
der,
Whose shout was omnipotent, and appeared
As it would echo everlastingly—
And on that signal all the air grew black;
Terribly black and in an instant sprung
The nimble lightning from their cloudy homes,
And swift as thought, and simultaneously light-
ning
On all perceptible and tangible things—
And every object, animate or lifeless,
Yea, every weed, shrub, flower, tree and hill,
And every cot, lull, palace, temple, tower,
Was in a dot of time crested with flame—
The puniest did not elude its power—
The strongest could not a moment bide it—
It twined around the very gossamer
Like a bright burning snake. It stood upon
The brow of Ocean's bluest wave,
That curdled, and hissed; with
With bloodless rage.
But men—the inhabitants of those high realms
It followed with the most vindictive wrath.
Last night, they kept a mighty wassailing,
A revelry of leucine luxury.
With light heart, high hopes, and warm bo-
soms—
This morn'—for a swift, fleeting atom,
An invisible atom of time
It coronal'd their foreheads, that bright fire—
And then they fell, blackened and shrivelled
Corvies: A little space, it sparkled 'mid the
Tresses of the fair maiden's hair, and they too
Perished—the old, the young, the infant and the
sage;
The high, the low, the king, the mendicant
All withered in its fury; which endured
Scarcely a minute, yet even in that minute
Made this tumultuous calamity—
Annihilated these superior realms—
Depopulated this world's best part,
Leaving no trace, save a wide waste of ashes
Of habitation or inhabitants.
It ceased,
And the black clouds fled quickly to the lair
And the majestic sun looked out again,
And graciously, and lifelessly, and blaudfully
Smiled on the earth, yielding the volumed
smoke
Of those astounding ruins, till it was
Most gorgeous to look on, 'till a mace
Of morning exhalations, and all the things
seem'd
As no horror had been wrought.
A SOLDIER.
Newport Barrack, Ky., Sept. 13, 1837.

FLORIDA.
A letter received in Charleston, from St.
Augustine, states, that on Wednesday, the
23d ult. the Chief, Wild Cat, with seventeen
Warriors and two Squaws, made their escape
from the Fort at that place.—Balt. Amer.
The Farmers & Mechanics Bank at
Hartford has resumed specie payments
on all its notes. Deposits it pays in
"current Bank notes."

VISIT TO THE HERMITAGE.
The following letter was written to T. A.
S. Doniphan, Esq., of Natchez, by one of the
editors of the "Columbus Democrat," and pub-
lished in a recent number of the "Tri-Weekly
Free Trader."—Albany Argus.
Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 16, 1837.
Friend D.—I arrived in this town a few days
since. It is situated on the Cumberland river,
which is navigable half the year for the largest
class of steamboats. The place is healthy,
and all the comforts of life, and its luxuries too
can be obtained for about one half what they
cost in Mississippi. Middle Tennessee is the
garden of the south western country.
In company with J. O. Bradford, Esq., the
talented and accomplished editor of the Nash-
ville Union, I visited the Hermitage, which you
know is the residence of the most distinguished
American of the age. He lives about ten miles
from the town, entirely free from the noise and
bustle incident to a city life. The house is per-
haps half a mile from the main road—a gate
opens to a private avenue which leads to the
dwelling of the retired soldier and statesman,
who, Cincinnati like, has gladly embraced
the quiet of a rural life, after having long and
successfully served his country. The house has
nothing remarkable about it—there are several
in your town more gaudy in their exterior and
interior. A portico or gallery extends the
length of the house both front and rear sur-
ported by six stately pillars. A beautiful
yard gently elevated, extends for some distance
in front. The grounds are tastefully ornamented,
with shrubbery.
Gen. Jackson was in the main hall when
we rode up—he met us at the door; after cordi-
ally saluting my estimable friend B., I was in-
troduced. Gen. Jackson's manner is so easy
and familiar, that every body is perfectly at
home in his company. We found him in fine
spirits—his mind appears to have lost none of
its youthful vigor, although time is gently
marking incipies upon his noble and commanding
person. A very good idea of the general con-
tour of his face and head is conveyed in the various
likenesses with which we frequently meet. He is
inclined to stoop a little, when walking, yet
steps with all the firmness and activity of a
man at the age of thirty. His memory appears
to be remarkably retentive; he recited incidents
of the revolutionary struggle, of the late war,
and of the Greek and Sicilian campaigns,
with as much ease and with great energy and
interest. Do you know the origin of his cogni-
men of "Old Hickory?" After the battle of
New Orleans, when he was returning with the
Kentucky and Tennessee volunteers, he turned
his horse to a sick soldier in the neighborhood
of Natchez: the General fell in the rear of the
army, and pursued his way on foot. After he
had marched over or thirty miles, one
of the soldiers observed to his comrade that
"the General would break down." "No," ob-
served his companion "he is as tough as hick-
ory." Ever since the occurrence of the anec-
dote in 1815, he has borne the title.
He recollects men and incidents with great
accuracy; he is a living history of the
politics of the day formed a prominent
topic of the conversation. Those who have called
him an "ignorant" man, and stigmatized him
with other epithets which I will not repeat,
must have had a "beam in their own eye." He
has the history of banking at his tongue's end;
he shed a mass of light upon that subject, as
well as upon all others of which he spoke, that
could not fail to instruct and improve. He de-
scribes the circulation of the change bill. Short
after he was first elected President of the
United States, some of the poor market women
came to him with a complaint that they were
seriously imposed upon by being compelled to
receive the depreciated paper which was then
issued by the corporations of Washington,
Georgetown and Alexandria, in payment of
their produce. They lost twenty-five cents
the dollar in getting the change into specie.
General Jackson told his humble petitioners
that he had no power over the matter, but they
had; to-morrow morning just take a resolution
among yourselves not to take a cent of it from
one end of the market house to the other."
They did so, and in three days the corporations
called in their unlawful issues, and specie circu-
lated in abundance.
The General has a very fine garden; I called
some choice seeds, which I will divide with you
the next opportunity. The garden is tastefully
laid out in plots, ornamented with various kinds
of flowers and shrubbery. The tomb of his la-
mented lady is in one corner of the garden but
a short distance from his dwelling. It is sur-
rounded by rose bushes and the weeping willow,
and covered by a plain summer house. The in-
scription upon the tomb was written by Major
Lee. She died in 1823, aged 61. After speak-
ing of her unbounded benevolence and fervent
piety, it concludes thus: "A being so gentle yet
so virtuous, slander might wound, but could not
dishonor. Even death, when he tore her from
the arms of her husband, could but transport
her to the bosom of her God." You recollect
the fond slanders which were heaped upon Gen.
Jackson, and his lady too, during the first can-
didacy. Shame upon their heartless authors!
Although female delicacy smothered under
them, the brave and the good old man yet sur-
vives to receive the blessings of grateful mil-
lions. Long may it be before he shall occupy the
little tenement prepared by the side of his de-
ceased wife!
The carriage made of the live oak of the
frigate Constitution is looked upon with pecu-
liar interest by all visitors; it is indeed a beau-
tiful specimen of American mechanism. The
associations connected with it are peculiarly in-
teresting.
The hall of the General's dwelling is quite
elevated. A beautiful painting decorates one
of the walls, representing the attack made upon
the Americans and others in Mexico, by the
degraded and illiterate population of that an-
cient and beautiful city. Mr. Poinsett, the
American Minister, walks out upon the balco-
ny of his residence, accompanied by a high
spirited young Virginian, by the name of Mas-
on, and unfurled the flag of his country. The
stars and stripes of "our loved land" had a
wonderful effect in allaying the feelings of the
excited populace. A hundred well aimed mus-
kets were diverted from the mark; and that
furious people retired before that irresistible ap-
pel. That was an instance of the power of
the American flag. A bust of Mr. Livingston
and Woodbury are kept in the main hall. In
the parlor is a very good likeness of Mrs. Jack-
son and Mr. Van Buren.
The dinner was a plain and substantial repast
Previous to retiring, the General proposed a
toast. "Our absent friends," which was drunk
by all. Andrew Jackson Jr., and his intelli-
gent lady, and Col. Earl, one of the most ac-
complished gentlemen in America, are of the
General's household.
No one can visit the Hermitage, without being
pleased. Every thing is calculated to make

the stay of those who call, agreeable and plea-
sant—There is no display, no ostentation; you
are at home and welcome. The Hermitage is
almost entirely thronged with company, and
will be, so long as its distinguished owner so-
journs among the living. And when he has
been gathered to his fathers, thousands will
make a pilgrimage to his tomb, and bear away
some relic in memory of one of the purest pa-
triot that ever lived.
N. L.
To A. T. Doniphan.

THE EYGLING EXPEDITION.
We learn with regret that the broad pendant
of Commodore Jones, of the Exploring Squa-
dron, now lying in the harbor, was struck yester-
day, and that the Commodore has left for the
South. The state of his health is such, that
he will be probably unable to rejoin the expedi-
tion. This will lead to some further delay in
this important enterprise—at a time when it
was on the point of being fairly under way. Its
enemies will avail themselves of the occasion to
interpose additional obstacles—but it may be
hoped that the great interests at stake, will not
be permitted to suffer.
The appointment of Commodore Jones's suc-
cessor will be the turning point of the whole
affair, and we trust that an officer of experience,
decision and despatch, will be immediately se-
lected, and that the squadron will set sail
forthwith.—Courier.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE
MESSAGE.
REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER
GENERAL.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
December 4, 1837.
SIR: On the 1st of July last the post routes
of the United States in operation were nearly
as can be ascertained, 141,243 miles in length,
and the annual transportation of the
mails upon them 32,597,006 miles, viz:
On horses and sulkeys, 11,999,282
In stages and coaches, 18,804,700
In steamboats and railroad cars, 1,793,024
The increase of routes in operation during
the preceding year was 22,973 miles, and of
the annual transportation 5,018,620.
From the 1st of January next, the post routes
covered by contracts will be at least 142,577
miles in length, and the rate of annual transpor-
tation upon them 36,238,963 miles.
The number of post offices in the United
States on the 1st of July last was 11,767, showing
an increase of 676 within the preceding year.
The number of post offices established within
the year was 956, the number discontinued 280,
and the changes of postmasters 2,235.
The number of post offices on the 1st instant
was 12,099.
The postmasters generally perform their duties
with admirable fidelity and precision.
The number of contractors in the mail ser-
vice during the last year was 1,682. Of these,
430 have been fined more or less for various de-
linquencies, and aggregate of fines imposed, and
deductions made, during the year, is \$41,705
95.
Most of the contractors have always been
energetic and faithful, and, among the rest,
there has been, within the last year, a very sen-
sible improvement.
The revenue of the Department for the last
year, including an estimate for
deficient returns, was \$4,137,056 59
The expenditures, including an
estimate of demands not ad-
justed, was 3,380,847 75
Excess of revenue over expendi-
ture \$756,208 84
The increase of the whole year was 204 per
cent. over the revenue of the preceding year,
producing \$239,354 53 more than was estimat-
ed.
Detailed statements with estimates for the
coming year will be laid before Congress in obedi-
ence to the act of 1836.
On the 1st instant the Department had bank
funds \$430,656 57
Specie in post offices reported sub-
ject to draft 410,662 81
Total funds on hand \$841,318 38
In consequence of the failure of Congress to
reduce the postage at the last annual session,
arrangements have been made to improve the
mail service beyond the extent of the accruing
revenue so as to absorb the supplies. The
career of improvement has been arrested by the
provisions of a reduction of revenue, growing out
of the general commercial embarrassment; but
no reduction of the service contracted for is
at present contemplated.
The following improvements have been made
in the time of transmitting intelligence within
the last two years, viz:

FROM NEW YORK.
To Washington, D. C. 1 day 13 hours.
To Richmond, Va. 2 " 13 " "
To Raleigh, N. C. 3 " 13 " "
To Columbia, S. C. 4 " 13 " "
To Montgomery, Ala. 5 " 13 " "
To Mobile, Ala. 6 " 13 " "
To New Orleans, La. 7 " 13 " "
To Vicksburg, Miss. 8 " 13 " "
To Natchez, Miss. 9 " 13 " "
To Memphis, Tenn. 10 " 13 " "
To Louisville, Ky. 11 " 13 " "
To Cincinnati, O. 12 " 13 " "
To St. Louis, Mo. 13 " 13 " "
To Kansas City, Mo. 14 " 13 " "
To Omaha, Neb. 15 " 13 " "
To Council Bluffs, Neb. 16 " 13 " "
To Fort Union, N. M. 17 " 13 " "
To Santa Fe, N. M. 18 " 13 " "
To Albuquerque, N. M. 19 " 13 " "
To El Paso, Tex. 20 " 13 " "
To San Antonio, Tex. 21 " 13 " "
To Austin, Tex. 22 " 13 " "
To Galveston, Tex. 23 " 13 " "
To Houston, Tex. 24 " 13 " "
To New Orleans, La. 25 " 13 " "
To Mobile, Ala. 26 " 13 " "
To Montgomery, Ala. 27 " 13 " "
To Columbia, S. C. 28 " 13 " "
To Raleigh, N. C. 29 " 13 " "
To Richmond, Va. 30 " 13 " "
To Washington, D. C. 31 " 13 " "

FROM NEW ORLEANS.
To Washington, D. C. 3 days 10 hours.
To Richmond, Va. 4 " 10 " "
To Raleigh, N. C. 5 " 10 " "
To Columbia, S. C. 6 " 10 " "
To Montgomery, Ala. 7 " 10 " "
To Mobile, Ala. 8 " 10 " "
To New Orleans, La. 9 " 10 " "
To Vicksburg, Miss. 10 " 10 " "
To Natchez, Miss. 11 " 10 " "
To Memphis, Tenn. 12 " 10 " "
To Louisville, Ky. 13 " 10 " "
To Cincinnati, O. 14 " 10 " "
To St. Louis, Mo. 15 " 10 " "
To Kansas City, Mo. 16 " 10 " "
To Omaha, Neb. 17 " 10 " "
To Council Bluffs, Neb. 18 " 10 " "
To Fort Union, N. M. 19 " 10 " "
To Santa Fe, N. M. 20 " 10 " "
To Albuquerque, N. M. 21 " 10 " "
To El Paso, Tex. 22 " 10 " "
To San Antonio, Tex. 23 " 10 " "
To Austin, Tex. 24 " 10 " "
To Galveston, Tex. 25 " 10 " "
To Houston, Tex. 26 " 10 " "
To New Orleans, La. 27 " 10 " "
To Mobile, Ala. 28 " 10 " "
To Montgomery, Ala. 29 " 10 " "
To Columbia, S. C. 30 " 10 " "
To Raleigh, N. C. 31 " 10 " "
To Richmond, Va. 32 " 10 " "
To Washington, D. C. 33 " 10 " "

OF course the whole intermediate, adjacent,
and more remote regions of the Union, are ben-
efitted by this increase of expedition.
The advancement of the Department in other
respects is equally satisfactory.
In 1835. In 1837.
Post offices 10,770 12,099
Miles and mail routes un-
der contract 112,774 142,577
Miles of annual mail
transportation 25,869,486 36,238,963
Revenue \$2,993,576 \$4,137,056
In 1835, the Department was laboring under
an extraordinary debt of \$699,000; in 1837, it
has a surplus of \$800,000.
Efforts have been made to organize a great
mail line from New York, through Philadel-
phia, Baltimore, Wheeling, Columbus, and Cin-
cinnati, by land, and down the Ohio and Mis-
sissippi rivers, by Louisville, Memphis, Helena,
Vicksburg, Natchez, &c. to New Orleans. Be-
tween Cincinnati and Louisville a steamboat
mail now runs daily; from Louisville to New
Orleans it now runs thrice a week under a new
contract, and will run daily after the first of
the year; from Baltimore to Cincinnati the mail
has been greatly expedited; and nothing is
wanting to complete the plan but a contract
with the rail road companies between Phila-
delphia and Baltimore, of which there is a fair
prospect. It is anticipated, that when this
line shall be in full operation, it will be ex-
pected to discontinue the Express mails between
Philadelphia and Cincinnati, at least, as little
can be gained by them; and the great mail will
go from New York to New Orleans by this
route in about eleven days.
It is hoped the bill relative to the transpor-
tation of the mail upon railroads, which passed
the Senate at the last annual session, may be-
come a law. It is liberal to the railroad com-
panies, and would probably remove all obsta-
cles to make contracts with them.
For some time to come the mail transpor-
tation will be nearly stationary. The post office
will greatly increase. The revenue will rapidly
advance as soon as the general embarrass-
ments are at an end. That of the last quarter
of last year, but the same relative proportions
are not to be expected in the coming quarters.
The number of dead letters returned to the
Department for the last two quarters has been
ascertained as accurately as practicable. For
the quarter ending 30th June last they were
over 222,000, and for the quarter ending 30th
September last over 225,000. The average
put down at 900,000 annually. At 124
cents each, their estimated average postage, the
loss to the Department on these letters is \$112-
500 a year.
Estimating the letters delivered out at the
same average rate, it will appear that the
whole number of letters delivered from the post
offices of the United States during the last year
was 23,360,392. For free letters and dead let-
ters may be added at least 3,000,000 more.
The number of newspapers, pamphlets, &c.
paying postage, conveyed by mail annually,
is estimated at about 25,000,000. The dead
and free newspapers may be about 4,000,000.
The convenience of the public business, and
the security of the books and papers, require
that a fire-proof building be provided for this
Department.
It is necessary that the clerks provided for in
the appropriation of the last annual session be
made permanent.
The great increase of the number of post
offices, and in the magnitude of accounts from
the old offices, together with the multiplication
of contractors, render it absolutely necessary
to augment the force of the Auditor's office.
I take great pleasure in saying, that more
faithful, devoted, and efficient public officers
than my three assistants cannot be found, and
that the clerks generally partake of their
spirit.
Some idea may be formed of the amount of
business done in this Department from the fact,
that the communications of all sorts received
in the different offices, excluding the Auditor's
office, amount to a daily average of about 860
for the working days, equal to 369,180 a year;
the communications sent, to about 470 daily,
equal to 147,110 a year; and the cases actually
decided by the Postmaster General to 48 daily
equal to 15,024 a year.
The magnitude of the work done by the Au-
ditor and his clerks may be estimated from the
fact, that they examine and adjust the four
quarterly accounts of each postmaster, making
nearly 48,000 accounts a year, and the accounts
of each contractor quarterly or oftener, making
about 7,000 a year; keeping the mass of books
required in this service; closing each year the
accounts of about 2,000 ex-postmasters; and
carrying on the heavy correspondence growing
out of these extensive duties.
Herewith is an interesting statement of the
First Assistant, relative to mail transportation.
I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
AMOS KENDALL,
To the President of the UNITED STATES.

A learned German astronomer has
made a calculation that after a lapse of
eighty-three thousand years, a comet
will approach to the earth in the same
proximity as the moon; after 4,000, 000
years, it will approach to the distance of
seven thousand seven hundred geographi-
cal miles; and then if its attraction e-
quals that of the earth, the waters of the
ocean will be elevated thirteen thousand
feet, and a deluge will certainly ensue!
Our friend of the Columbus (O.) Register
says, "the astute philosopher deserves
the public thanks for postponing the e-
vent to so distant a day."—Cour.

FROM NEW YORK.
To Washington, D. C. 1 day 13 hours.
To Richmond, Va. 2 " 13 " "
To Raleigh, N. C. 3 " 13 " "
To Columbia, S. C. 4 " 13 " "
To Montgomery, Ala. 5 " 13 " "
To Mobile, Ala. 6 " 13 " "
To New Orleans, La. 7 " 13 " "
To Vicksburg, Miss. 8 " 13 " "
To Natchez, Miss. 9 " 13 " "
To Memphis, Tenn. 10 " 13 " "
To Louisville, Ky. 11 " 13 " "
To Cincinnati, O. 12 " 13 " "
To St. Louis, Mo. 13 " 13 " "
To Kansas City, Mo. 14 " 13 " "
To Omaha, Neb. 15 " 13 " "
To Council Bluffs, Neb. 16 " 13 " "
To Fort Union, N. M. 17 " 13 " "
To Santa Fe, N. M. 18 " 13 " "
To Albuquerque, N. M. 19 " 13 " "
To El Paso, Tex. 20 " 13 " "
To San Antonio, Tex. 21 " 13 " "
To Austin, Tex. 22 " 13 " "
To Galveston, Tex. 23 " 13 " "
To Houston, Tex. 24 " 13 " "
To New Orleans, La. 25 " 13 " "
To Mobile, Ala. 26 " 13 " "
To Montgomery, Ala. 27 " 13 " "
To Columbia, S. C. 28 " 13 " "
To Raleigh, N. C. 29 " 13 " "
To Richmond, Va. 30 " 13 " "
To Washington, D. C. 31 " 13 " "

FROM NEW ORLEANS.
To Washington, D. C. 3 days 10 hours.
To Richmond, Va. 4 " 10 " "
To Raleigh, N. C. 5 " 10 " "
To Columbia, S. C. 6 " 10 " "
To Montgomery, Ala. 7 " 10 " "
To Mobile, Ala. 8 " 10 " "
To New Orleans, La. 9 " 10 " "
To Vicksburg, Miss. 10 " 10 " "
To Natchez, Miss. 11 " 10 " "
To Memphis, Tenn. 12 " 10 " "
To Louisville, Ky. 13 " 10 " "
To Cincinnati, O. 14 " 10 " "
To St. Louis, Mo. 15 " 10 " "
To Kansas City, Mo. 16 " 10 " "
To Omaha, Neb. 17 " 10 " "
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To Fort Union, N. M. 19 " 10 " "
To Santa Fe, N. M. 20 " 10 " "
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To New Orleans, La. 27 " 10 " "
To Mobile, Ala. 28 " 10 " "
To Montgomery, Ala. 29 " 10 " "
To Columbia, S.

Kentucky Gazette.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Kentucky Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1837.

Dear Sir—There are many things to be seen here, through the political microscope, which cannot be seen so far off as you are from the seat of political intrigue, and I am almost inclined to say, political corruption. If we have not the fullness of money here to change the destiny of men and things, we have the magic power of ambition, which is not less potent.

It is the rumor of the day here in certain circles, that the whigs flushed with their recent victories, and made valiant by commingling at midnight orgies—are impatient almost to resolutions for a decision upon the claims of their several aspirants for Mr. Van Buren's seat, and although they do not avow an intention of hurrying him from *in vacuo*, they are anxious nevertheless, to dispose of it, by the time they have determined it shall be vacated. This decision will not be easily made. The antagonist interest, for principle they have none, operating upon the various factions of a disjointed and disconnected party, makes "assurance doubly sure," and neither Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay nor old Tippecanoe, will willingly yield the glittering prize which they are confident one of them will gain.

Already have some of the Eastern whig papers, proclaimed that Mr. Clay is the most popular with the whig party here this winter, and I should not be surprised if an attempt be made to force a Congressional nomination. I believe, however, that the friends of the respective aspirants, join in loud buzzes, and worship the "wine and wassail" god in harmonious communion, for their combined success over the friends of order and good government, would be the time for them to apportion out the "spoils of victory," they will find no universally acknowledged leader to preside over the ceremony. The chiefs of divisions will then look upon each other with "eyes of basilisks," and the murmurs of petty discontent, which are hushed and subdued when they are engaged in a seemingly common cause, will rise into a wail of solemn discord, when they think injustice is likely to be done to the claims of the respective leaders."

Mr. Clay has been so long thought to be laid up in "dry dock," that he has lost the power of ruling the whig elements, and he may shake his trident now, without producing either fear or trembling. His magic eloquence has lost its power of calling "spirits from the vast deep." Yet Mr. Clay has his friends, ardent, devoted, firm friends, who are not disposed to see him "shuffled off the stage of action" now, when they contend his policy has brought every thing nearly to the fruition of his hopes. Nor has ambition lost its power over the man himself. Despite his mock humility and repeated promises to withdraw from the turmoils of public life, he is yet ambitious—aye, as ambitious as the fallen angel. He has devoted a long life of toil for the cause of the great end—he has thrown himself into the heat of the conflict when the odds were fearfully against him—he has suffered the pangs of neglect from friends and a thousand times exclaimed in the bitterness of cordoning anguish, "hope deferred maketh the heart sick;" he has postponed his claims for a less worthy though more "available" candidate, when there was a glimmering hope of success, and now when the goal of his ambition seems to be in view, do you think it is likely he will tamely surrender his toil purchased claims, and withdraw from the contest? No, sir, no. It is not in human nature to do so. Patriotism itself could scarcely yield to such an alternative. Neither the policy of the whigs, the cunning of Mr. Webster, nor the tactics of Gen. Harrison, will avail, inducing him to rise up the last chance he may ever have, to give what he has labored for with an industry, an untiring devotion, which had it been in a good cause, would command the admiration of the nation, and deserve a better fate, than I fear will ever fall to his lot.

Mr. Webster and his friends—friends who are actuated by motives as strong as ambition, and the ligaments which bind us to life itself. The great party in the North, who have for years looked forward to the ascendancy of strong Federal principles, think that in the elevation of Mr. Webster—the proud representative of those principles—their hopes will be realized. The party which has been the foot-ball of fortune for nearly half a century, who have borne the rebukes, and scorn and anathemas of Mr. Clay, when he was a Republican, with such humility as they were compelled to exercise, the party whose principles were for years a "bye-word and a reproach" among Mr. Clay's friends, will not tamely yield the position which they think their "godlike" man now occupies.

Neither is Mr. Webster without ambition. He has been a faithful co-laborer for thirty years, with those who have been struggling to produce such confusion and wide spread dissatisfaction in the Union, as they hoped would produce a revolution that would make the people accept their principles for a time at least. He had sufficient insight into the natural course of events to know, that the revolution in public sentiment every quarter of a century at least, in a republican government, is so great, that the most odious sentiments at one time, become popular at another. The simple desire for change—for experiment, sometimes makes nations governed by annual impulses, sanction measures which at another time they would regard as destructive to their best hopes and disastrous to their most cherished interests. Hence Mr. Webster's uniformity in opposing for thirty years almost every principle and measure of every Republican administration. He thinks the policy according to this natural revolution in the minds of men, the ruling whim should now for a time make his principles, hateful as they have been, erroneous as they are, and dangerous as they will be, predominate. So thinking, do you suppose it likely Mr. Webster will yield the coveted position to a man who has been a co-laborer in the same cause, and who has so often listened to Mr. Clay's declarations that he wished to retire to private life, that he at length placed confidence in his assertions, and aristocrat as he is, set out with a determination of courting the favor of the people with "an art and an ardor which no vulgar demagogue can attain." You may be sure it will require powerful motives to induce him to forego the advantages derived from his warring pilgrimages.

Gen. Harrison too, has his friends. Not I admit among the leaders of the whigs; but among the people, the sovereign people. It is true it is difficult to give a reason why he has friends, but so it is, and we must admit the fact, reasons or no reasons. In Indiana and Ohio particularly, and I believe in Pennsylvania, he has more popularity than either of his competitors together. What though he has no claims upon the affections of the people, he has by some means obtained a reputation for having done much for his country, and that amounts to nearly the same thing so far as popularity is concerned, as if he had done a great deal. Besides, we know he has an ample quantum of vanity.

"Almighty Vanity! to thee we owe,
Our rest of pleasure and our balm of woe."
And having a sufficiency of this commodity, he will hang on to the "bitter end." He will be the war candidate of the whigs. They have used him once, now he will use them, or "use them up."

Judge White, the *Calvin Edson* of the party, as Mr. Blair not very dignifiedly calls him, has served the whigs his turn, and is now thrown by like an old shoe. He is no longer of any use to them.

Thus you have a bird's-eye view of the very uncomfortable predicament of the whigs. If all

three run, they know they have no chance of success—if Mr. Clay or Mr. Webster has to give way, their friends will grow like bated tigers—if Gen. Harrison has to give way, he is not too pious to exclaim "devils of hell! horned and horrible!"

Thus much for the Presidency—a subject, occupying as it does, so great a portion of the time of our Legislators, is surely deserving a passing notice from our gentlemen of the quill and press.

Yours, &c.

*Since writing the above, demonstrative evidence of the truth of this position. This was written on Saturday night. Sunday morning I met with the following paragraph in Mr. Hammond's paper, the Cincinnati Gazette—part of a sensible article against the folly of jubilees in New York and elsewhere.

"At their general celebration, November 22d, they demeaned themselves with but little wisdom. In their regular toasts, they began with themselves, and toasted State by State, not excepting Connecticut, to the Potomac. The dinner given to the Western Whigs, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, and Indiana, were jumbled together in one toast. In respect to the Presidency, we had Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. WEBSTER! and we had Mr. CLAY. But the revelers seem not to have remembered that there was such a man in the world as General Harrison! This was in very bad taste, and not a reprobable spirit."

Webster and Clay! Antony and Cleopatra. Are we again to have "All for love and the world we will have." So it would seem our New York Whigs imagine. It is proper to tell them at once, this won't pass. They have a right to propose Mr. Webster, and to present him, by all fair and honest means, for while the friends of the respective aspirants join in loud buzzes, and worship the "wine and wassail" god in harmonious communion, for their combined success over the friends of order and good government, would be the time for them to apportion out the "spoils of victory," they will find no universally acknowledged leader to preside over the ceremony. The chiefs of divisions will then look upon each other with "eyes of basilisks," and the murmurs of petty discontent, which are hushed and subdued when they are engaged in a seemingly common cause, will rise into a wail of solemn discord, when they think injustice is likely to be done to the claims of the respective leaders."

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of bearing and wearing them, or it can be made to protect no one particular mode; that if the Legislature can prohibit the use of any one kind, it can successively prohibit the use of every other kind; and that if it can prohibit one mode of wearing weapons, it can successively prohibit every other mode, until every mode is prohibited and the citizen is entirely debarred the use of all arms and in every mode.

Whatever plausibility may be supposed to this mode of reasoning we are satisfied it is merely plausible and most yield to a more mature view of the subject. The destruction of any law by the mere literal import of the words, without attention to the subject matter and probable intention is always a bad construction. This is more especially true when applied to constitutional law. More than any other form of law, and deals in generalities and broad principles, and descends the least into minute particulars. The literal import of words should be least, and the probable intention most attended to.

This has been signally illustrated among a variety of other instances, by the interpretation given to the phrase, *ex post facto* laws, as used in the Federal and all the State constitutions. Though the courts unanimously reprobate the policy of all retrospective laws, in regard to the true principles of civil liberty, and though they agree with equal unanimity, that such laws fall within the literal import of the phrase, *ex post facto* laws, yet, anxious as they were to do so, they did not feel justified in making them fall within it, by resorting to the course of reasoning, the particular kind of *ex post facto* laws, mean all or it can be made to mean none. But feeling bound to settle the meaning by the probable intention, rather than the mere literal import of the words, they sought for that intention in the history of our progenitors, and fixed the construction by what was there to be found, as the probable chief intended to be guarded against, and restricted, meaning to *ex post facto* laws of a penal character.

A critical examination of the reserved powers excepted out of the general powers of government in our Kentucky constitution, will show that all or very nearly all of them, are aimed to prevent the perpetration of acts of violence and oppression, such as the history of England and other countries gave warning had been perpetrated there, and which warranted the apprehension that they would be perpetrated here, if not guarded against. An examination of history therefore, is one of the most legitimate sources of information in all attempts to cast light on any of these clauses of the constitution. The light afforded from that quarter, in the present instance, is believed to be wholly satisfactory, and it is believed that the framers of the constitution intended to reserve the right of using any sort of arms, except such as are appropriate to the soldiers or the militia man. The English and other governments had frequently interfered to take from citizens the fire locks and appropriate weapons of the soldier, and as could be advantageously used by the citizen to the government; but none of them had ever attempted to take from the citizen the knife or dirk, or other similar weapons, only appropriate to individual contest in private brawls.

Much of reason and sound policy may well be imputed to the convention, in securing to our citizens the right to bear arms of a soldier. No such reason or policy can be alleged in favor of securing to them the right of the assailing the property of the citizen, and the assuring. On the contrary, it would be a severe imputation upon the wisdom and virtue of the framers of our constitution, to suppose that they meant to secure to the citizen the use of any such detestable instruments of mere private malice. The one policy or mode of construction, amply secures an important right, by the preservation of liberty; the other, supposes an intention to secure a right not necessary to the preservation of liberty, nor essential to the individual citizen; a right not held dear or sacred, but abhorred by our ancestors, and leading to practices not consonant to their habits or manners, but held by them in utter detestation. Can we hesitate to give the preference to the policy of the views, or to the intention of the framers? Surely there can be no room for reasonable doubt upon the subject. If so, then there is no difficulty in the construction. There is nothing in the language used, controlling this supposed and most probable intention. In our estimation it is appropriate and entirely fulfilled, when confined to the purposes of such an individual.

The terms, "to bear arms," is in common parlance, even at this day, most usually and most appropriately applied only to the distinctive arms of the soldier, such as the musket or rifle. When we say of a person that he is too old, too young, or too feeble "to bear arms," we do not mean that he is not of the proper age or strength to wear a dirk or a knife, but that he is not of the proper age or strength to bear arms of a soldier. So, neither do we say that a man bears a dirk or a knife, but that he wears them.

The very same phrase occurs in the following part of the 28th section of the 3d article of the constitution. "Those who conscientiously scruple to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so, but shall pay an equivalent for personal services." One might be tempted to say, that the words "to bear arms," in this section, are to be construed the same way, in the other section also. For the well established rules of construction require that the same phrase should receive one and the same construction; in every part of one and the same instrument; and that where it is doubtful as used in one part, it shall be settled by its meaning as used in another part, free from doubt.

We conclude, therefore, that both the letter and the spirit of the constitution are amply fulfilled, so long as the citizen is allowed to bear such arms and accoutrements as are appropriate to a soldier, for the time being, whatever those arms may then happen to be, and that the Legislature is not inhibited from proscribing all use of the dirk, knife, pocket pistol, or sword cane, and such like weapons, as are not appropriate nor necessary to the soldier.

But even if such were not our opinion, and we thought the Legislature could not prohibit a citizen from wearing such weapons, still we should dissent from the reasoning of the court, which goes to prove the Legislature cannot regulate the mode of wearing them. We should not infer that because one Legislature could prohibit all modes of wearing them but one, that a succeeding Legislature could prohibit that mode also, and both laws remain in force at one and the same time. In that case, the courts would either decide that the second law was a virtual repeal of the first, or that both, taken together, amounted to a total denial of the right to the citizen, and therefore both were unconstitutional.

In the accompanying bill, we have endeavored to devise for the adoption of the House, the mildest remedies at all calculated to suppress the evil, as those most likely to be enforced, deeming it much better to trust to an experiment of their efficacy and sufficiency, than by the adoption of others of a more rigorous character, incurring the hazard of their not being enforced by the juries of the country.

S. S. NICHOLAS, Chairman.

A Bill, to better suppress the use of certain weapons in this Commonwealth.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That from and after the first day of May next, it shall not be lawful to sell, within this Commonwealth, any dirk, pocket pistol, sword cane, or large open bladed knife, commonly carried in a sheath and used as a weapon, without first obtaining an annual license from the Clerk of the county court of the county where such sale is made, and to all who shall sell such articles therein, and first paying for such license the sum of two hundred dollars; and any person venturing, thereafter, to make sale of any such article without such license, shall, for every such offence, be subject to a fine of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by indictment.

Sec. 2. That every owner of any such weapon as is described in the first section of this act, shall be bound to give in the same part of his taxable property and shall pay therefor an annual tax of ten dollars.

Sec. 3. That any person who from and after the first day of March next, shall carry a sword or dirk in a cane, or shall wear any of the before described weapons concealed about his person, so that the same shall not be plainly visible to all by-standers, shall, for every such offence, be subject to a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, to be recovered by indictment.

Sec. 4. That it shall be the duty of the Circuit Judges to give this act in charge to the Grand Juries, and that the Attorney for the Commonwealth, prosecuting an indictment to conviction under this act, shall be entitled to one-fifth of the fine recovered.

LATER FROM CANADA.

The Buffalo Daily Commercial Advertiser Extra, of Saturday last, has a particular account of the late battle at Toronto. It is derived from a gentleman at Buffalo, who arrived there from Toronto, on Sunday evening. The following is his statement of the events in Toronto—

"The first symptom of disturbance at Toronto occurred on Monday evening, when it was discovered by the burning of Dr. Thorne's house, and by several who had been taken prisoners and escaped, that the rebels, to a considerable number, armed with rifles, spears, &c. and headed by McKenzie, had advanced to within two miles and a half of the city, proposing, as they have since declared, to take the city, rob the banks, and set it on fire.

"But the citizens, by this time being alarmed, armed themselves as they best could, and advanced to meet them, upon which the rebels retreated to the suburbs, as far as Montgomery's road about five miles out, and there made their head quarters. It must be understood that Toronto was at this time in a defenceless condition—the whole of the troops having left some time ago for Lower Canada.

"Orders were immediately issued by proclamation from the Adjt General's Office, for the Militia to assemble under their Colonels, and a call made on all the loyal men, to assemble for the defence of their 'Queen, country and constitution,' and nobly was the call responded to. Old and young flocked to the standard of their country, by hundreds. Steamboats were sent off to Hamilton and Niagara, for militia and volunteers—the Hon. Speaker McNab, (afterwards the commander,) left Hamilton at the head of 200 volunteers, on board the steamboat *Barlington*, on Wednesday morning, and Col. Chisholm, with as many militia, a few hours after in a schooner.

"Companies of men from Oakville, Whitby, Scarborough, and other neighboring towns, were continually arriving, and on Thursday morning, upwards of four thousand stand of arms had been given out. The troops intended to go in search of the rebels, and consisting of about 2000 men, having all been marshalled, and reviewed by the Governor, were led out about 10 o'clock, by him in person, up Yonge street, where, it was said, the rebels, in force were waiting for us, and with whom we came up, at about 12 o'clock, at Montgomery's tavern, their head quarters.

"They there appeared to be in considerable numbers, amounting to between five and seven hundred men; but from their ill chivalrous position, it was soon evident they could not make any effectual resistance, and upon several shots being fired upon them from two small brass field pieces, they left the house and road—a part of them taking up a position in the woods on our left, the others retreating back and to our right.

"Our first company, consisting of old soldiers, were immediately sent to dislodge the enemy from the woods, which they did in gallant style, in about fifteen minutes, killing about thirty, and wounding and taking prisoners a proportionable number. We followed them about two miles—but McKenzie and a great number of his party got off by scattering and taking to the woods; and from our want of a sufficient number of cavalry, it was thought useless to follow them, they being completely, and for the peace of society, it is to be hoped, effectually routed. We were ordered back to the city, where we arrived about 5 o'clock, amidst the warm congratulations and joyful acclamation of the population—who consider themselves free from any further molestation from Mr. McKenzie and his murderous and lawless gang.

"The Niagara volunteers (of which I was one) having left home, many of them without any money, and quite unprovided for, and otherwise alarmed for the safety of their own homes, (for, among other reports, it was said that two hundred men were coming from Buffalo to take the place,) desired and obtained leave from His Excellency to return, which they did per *Transit* of yesterday morning, greeted by their friends and several hundred of the militia, who were prepared to leave with the steamer *Britannia*, to join them.

"P. S. Every thing was quiet when I left Toronto, except the rattle caused by the continued arrival of militia and volunteers, who were hailed with pleasure, not that they were expected to be needed, but because of the loyalty and attachment to the government their ready offer of assistance evinced.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
AGNUS M'LEOD."

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser in a postscript of the same day, the 9th inst., has the following:

STILL LATER.

The cars have just arrived. There is nothing further from Toronto. People are in arms on both sides the river. The ferry boats are either entirely stopped, or all the passengers strictly examined.

A letter from a correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal, dated Rochester, Dec. 9th says—

"A rumor has just reached this city, that the steamboat *Traveller*, (which was in the employ of the Colonial Government,) has been burned on Thursday, as I learn; but as she was burned as a matter of course, she did not go."

"It is further rumored, and I have it from a source on which I can rely, that Messrs. Bidwell, Ralph and McKenzie are at Lewiston."

hension of the two former, and 10007. for the latter.

"The Toronto affair was not as serious as at first reported. But I have no time now for further particulars, as the mail is waiting."

"The Montreal Gazette of the 7th inst. says: 'The Bank of Montreal, which has closed its office in this city, and its notes are no longer redeemed with the paper of other banks.'

The tri-colored flag was hoisted at Chippewa, (U. C.) yesterday, as we have been informed.

BATTLE AT SWANTON.

A ship from Burlington, of the 9th inst., gives the following account of the affair at Swanton.

"It appears that a part of the patriots, which had been for a few weeks in Swanton providing themselves with arms and ammunition, attempted to cross the line on the evening of the 6th under protection of a body of patriots from the Province. The loyalists, who were apprised of the intended movements of the patriots, assembled in the vicinity of the Bay, in a body of about 500, with the intention of intercepting them. They stationed themselves in three divisions upon the roads by which the patriots were expected to march.

About 10 in the evening the patriot party were fired upon by the division of the loyalists stationed upon the road leading by the dwelling of Mr. Morse, 2 miles east of the Bay.

The fire was returned with spirit. The engagement lasted about 20 minutes. The patriots were defeated, and fell back towards Swanton with the loss of two cannon and several killed and missing.

A boy, volunteer from St. Albans, returned yesterday. He reports 2 patriots killed to his knowledge, and more missing.

Buchert, the editor of the Quebec Liberal, a talented and spirited patriot leader, was severely wounded and taken prisoner."

Gen. T. S. Brown, commander of the Patriot forces in Lower Canada, was at Vergennes, Vt., on the 9th inst. He appeared to be of opinion that hostile operations were nearly at an end.

NEW YORK.

The work of regeneration appears to be already in progress in this State. The American Journal of Commerce, and various other prints on the whig side, are decided in urging the banks to resume; and, as a matter of course, the democratic journals are acting in perfect harmony, and advocating a speedy return to a sound currency. The whigs are divided—some oppose and others favor an early resumption; and the mass of the people, always honest, are beginning to be clamorous for specie change and for banishing small notes and shin plasters from circulation.

The war has already commenced in the empire State between the advocates of a sound currency and the ragocrats, and we do not fear the result. The proceedings of the Bank Convention have had the effect of bringing on this coast some months earlier than was expected.

The American reiterates the declaration, that the banks must resume. The Journal of Commerce tells its whig brethren that the Bank Convention has strengthened the democratic party. The Evening Post is able and zealous in support of a reformation of the currency. The Courier and Enquirer, though it is Mr. Biddle's organ, says "there can be no doubt that the banks of New York will resume before the expiration of the law legalizing their suspension, which will be in May." The Albany Argus declares that there is now no party in the State prepared to take the responsibility of supporting an extension of the suspension law. In May, then, the banks must resume, or forfeit their charters.

New York is not disposed to tolerate a depreciated currency any longer. The people there feel that the suspension is benefitting the few and robbing the many. Besides, it is sinking the credit and marrying the prosperity of the State—simply to give desperate men an opportunity to relieve themselves from embarrassment. The friends of a sound currency must, in the end, come out triumphantly; and we shall not be surprised, if they establish a large State Bank, on safe principles, with a view to keep down the small fry institutions, with whose irredeemable issues the State is now flooded.—*Lous. Adv.*

From the New York Evening Post.
Mr. Biddle will shortly, if his plans succeed—

bestride the world
Like a Colossus, and we petty
Men may walk under his legs.

Here is a synopsis of his arrangements for controlling the commerce and the currency, from monopolizing the cotton trade and laying the fortunes of the mercantile community at his mercy. It is from the London Times of October 20th.

"It was stated some days since that Mr. Jaudon, the cashier of the United States Bank in Philadelphia, was, by the last accounts, about taking his departure and was making arrangements with a view to a permanent establishment in this city, as resident agent for the bank. This mission, it is now said, is likely to assume a very important character. It is said that the bank has resolved upon a fresh issue of bonds to the amount of 5,000,000 which is to form the basis of a new movement of the Bank in England, and the capital upon which Mr. Jaudon is to found his operations, which are not to be limited to money and exchange dealings alone, but are meant to control 'the whole foreign trade of the United States in Europe.' Into this new channel are also proposed to be thrown a large portion, at least, of the immense profits in the shape of brokerage commissions hitherto passing through the hands of Messrs Baring or other houses. 'With a capital of \$35,000,000,' writes a correspondent of one of the papers, 'and a credit of \$35,000,000 more, backed for a like amount, if necessary by the Bank of England and English capitalists, Mr. Biddle can regulate the currency and commerce of the country.' As one part of the scheme to be executed by the new United States Bank agency here, it is proposed to buy up at the out-parts, all the gold which emigrants are in the habit of carrying out to the States, and which it was calculated did not amount to less than \$10,000,000 annually, for which drafts are to be given on New York and Philadelphia. This of course would be accomplished only if at all, by an endless series of retail operations, each separately for the most part of trivial amount, although in the aggregate forming so vast a sum. If these purchases are to be made for shipment to the United States, it would seem to be a matter of little moment whether conveyed thither by or for account of one or a thousand parties. In the one case, however, it will be perceived that these parcels of money would, on arrival of

emigrants, be put into immediate circulation, not in New York or Philadelphia only, but in the south and the west, and all over the Union. In the other case, they would be lodged in masses in the coffers of the United States Bank, ready, at the fitting moment for action upon exchange or other operations. One thing has been lost sight of, however, in this part of the arrangement, and that is, that the people who are in the habit of carrying out gold may decline taking the notes of the United States Bank, and the amount said to be so carried is no doubt greatly overstated.

"It is curious to remark how on every occasion the Bank of England is mixed up with the United States Bank in all these discussions in America; and yet at the date, nothing was known of the mission of Mr. Cowell, on the part of the Bank of England, to the United States, simultaneously appointed with that of Mr. Jaudon from thence—events too nearly connected in point of date not to warrant a conclusion that both are the results of a combination agreed upon beforehand between the two establishments. It is so far fortunate that the Bank of England would be prevented by its charter from embarking in commercial transactions, and therefore Mr. Biddle will have the cotton market to himself, both there and here, which, it is conceived there is one of the means by which he proposes to adjust currency and exchanges to his satisfaction. These projects will not be much to the taste of the mercantile community in either country, and every step in them will naturally be watched with great suspicion and anxiety."

The paper which contains this account of Mr. Biddle's plans was received here by an arrival from Liverpool on the 3d of this month. The Courier of the 4th probably referred to the article we have quoted when it said:

"The remarks made by different London journals in relation to the financial situation of this country we do not copy, as they display the grossest ignorance of the subject and of course convey no useful information."

We think, for our own part, that this disclosure of the plans of Mr. Biddle's Bank to monopolize the cotton trade, is "useful information," inasmuch as it lets us fully into the secret of the late bank convention. Mr. Biddle's speculation will not allow the resumption of specie payments. He has need of the whole extent of the present perverted credit system to carry on his mercantile operations.

In the mean time it is curious to see the tenders of Mr. Biddle's bank endeavoring to put its refusal to agree to specie payments on some other ground than its cotton speculations. The whole fault, according to them, lies not in Mr. Biddle, but the government and the banks will resume or not according as the government behaves.

Meteor Shower of November. A number of the "Gazette de France" received by the last packet from Havre, contains a letter addressed by Baron A. de Humboldt, [the celebrated scientific traveller], inviting natural philosophers and other scientific persons, throughout Europe, to make particular observations simultaneously on the nights of the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th November, with a view to ascertain if these phenomena, which he states have been observed from 1799 to 1836, may not have some connection with terrestrial magnetism. If his suggestions be followed up generally by the scientific, may we not ere long expect some interesting solutions to the various problems suggested by this extraordinary annual spectacle?

A Michigan paper relates the following anecdote as illustrative of the

Indian Character.—A chief, on his return from the payment called at one of the taverns and partook of a splendid dinner, asking and obtaining almost every luxury in the city. After he had finished, he stepped to the bar paid his bill, and gave the landlord 25 cents, for which he said he wanted some pieces of old meat and bread. These he carried to the door and distributed among his wife and six children, who took them with remarkable complacency."

EMIGRATING INDIANS.—The Little Rock Gazette of the eighth ult. says, that the steamer *Isasca* had gone up to Fort Gibson with 800 Creeks on board, all in good health and spirits, who had been collected in the old Chickasaw country, and were under charge of Captain Morris, U. S. A. On the 22d ult, the *De Kalb* passed up, with 500 Chickasaws on board; on the 27th, the *Kentuckian* with 800 more of the same tribe, under charge of Mr. Vanderslice, and on Tuesday morning of the 28th, the *John Nelson*, with another large party, also went up.

CHARACTER OF THE FLY.
Imagine the endeavor to tame a fly! It is obvious that there is no getting at him; he does not comprehend you; he knows nothing about you; it is doubtful, in spite of its large eyes, whether he ever sees you, or at least to any purpose of recognition. How capriciously and provokingly he glides hither and thither! What angles and diagrams he describes in his locomotion, seemingly without any purpose. He will peg away at your sugar, but stop him who can when he is done. Thumping (if you could get some fairy stick that would do it with impunity) would have no effect on a creature who shall bump his head half the morning at a pane of glass, and never learn that there is no getting through it. Solitary imprisonment would be lost on the comprehensible little wretch, who can stand still with as much pertinacity as he can bustle about, and will stick a whole day in one posture. The best thing to be said of him is, that he is fond of cleaning himself as a cat, doing it much in the same manner; and that he often rubs his hands together, with an appearance of great energy and satisfaction.—*New Monthly Mag.*

GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY,.....DEC.....28,.....1837.

This number completes the fifty-second volume of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE. Upon announcing this fact, the Editor congratulates his readers upon the mild and beautiful weather and the plenty with which we are blessed.

A considerable portion of our subscribers have paid their subscriptions to the last of December, and we hope they will, as usual, plank up an advance for another year. But for their punctuality, we should, as the Louisville Journal prophesied, have been boxed up and sent to the surgeons for dissection. To all such, and our advertising friends we tender our most sincere thanks.

There are some who patronize us with their names only, and seem to think we require no payment. With such, further forbearance would be injustice.

We want all the money we can get between the first and 12th January.

The Washington Globe states, that resolutions have passed the Legislature of South Carolina, by a vote of 109 to 20, in favor of a divorce of the government from all banks.

The Convention bill has passed both houses of the Kentucky Legislature.

In the Senate 20 to 16, and in the house of Representatives 57 for it. The Frankfort Argus advocates the measure, whilst the Commonwealth is in opposition.

For ourselves, we think the present Constitution, although needing some amendments, bearable; and we dread the excitement of the Convention question at this time, when the excitement of Congress is calculated to alarm the patriot for the integrity of the Union. We would have preferred for the present that this cup should have passed—yet we believe that the people are the legitimate and safe depositories of all their liberties and rights. Still at this particular time, when the whole nation is nearly convulsed upon the absorbing question of emancipation, we think it would have been wise to have left, for the present, our state free from the agitation.

We are truly gratified at the reception, of two pieces of highly important intelligence, by the Express slips of yesterday:

First—that the difficulty in the House of Representatives, growing out of the eternal abolition question, is settled, by the passage of a resolution, 129 to 62, that all such petitions should be received, laid on the table, without reading or printing.

Second—that the Seminole war is finally closed. The latter has been so often announced, that we had some doubts of its correctness; but we now give it full credence.

From the intelligence we publish with regard to the Canadian affairs, it will be readily seen that the popular movements in that quarter are to terminate, if not already terminated, leaving perhaps affairs in a worse state than they were found at the commencement of the struggle.—The unhappy issue we trust, however, will only teach the patriots a salutary lesson without suppressing their spirit—that though they be quieted, it will only be the couching of the tiger waiting for an opportune moment to strike the blow.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

From the letter received from Capt. Wm. Mervine, commander of the United States Sloop of War Natchez, it would appear that hostilities are on the point of recommencing between Mexico and Texas:

UNITED STATES SLOOP OF WAR NATCHEZ, Off S. W. Pass, Miss. Dec. 15, 1837. The merchants of New Orleans interested in the trade to Texas, are respectfully informed, that the subjoined, information relative to the movements of the Mexican army and navy was received by me, at the Brassos de Santiago, from a source entitled to credit.

WM. MERVINE, Commander U. S. Navy. "November 22d.—A battalion of infantry consisting of about two hundred men, crossed the Rio Grande and took up their line of march towards Texas, with two pieces of artillery.

Nov. 23d.—A battalion of cavalry crossed and joined the infantry, consisting of about two hundred and fifty men.

Nov. 27.—A battalion of Sapas crossed the river with the intention of uniting with the other men.—There were also about twelve hundred men stationed near the stream Colorado, in the limits of Texas. On the 22d about six hundred men entered Matamoros from the interior. The division in that place consists of near three thousand men. It is confidently believed that this division intends marching into Texas.

It is supposed that the first movement of the Mexicans is to take possession of the Aransas inlet, which leads to the Copano; probably the squadron will be up in a few days from Vera Cruz."

ROBBERY OF THE EXPRESS MAIL.

The following particulars of the robbery of the Southern Express Mail, and detection of the perpetrators, we find in the Gazette of Saturday.

About the first of this month it was ascertained that the frequent losses had occurred with letters sent by the Express Mail, from New Orleans to Nashville. Gen. Armstrong, postmaster at Nashville Tennessee, and J. M. Campbell, Esq., postmaster at Louisville, Kentucky, and Judge Burke, postmaster here, and George Plitt, Esq., post office agent, were in correspondence to ferret out the cause.

Some weeks since, a boy by the name

of Henry S. Crosgrove, who was carrying the Express Mail near the "Three Forks, Ky., on the route between Louisville, Ky., and Nashville, sent to his mother, in this city, a check, drawn in New Orleans on a Bank in New York for \$1500—with a request that she would send it on for collection; that it had been given to him by a man, who told him that if he would collect the amount of the check he should have \$500 out of the proceeds. His mother sent it on—and her friend in New York wrote back to her that it could not be paid without the authority of Mr. James Hicks, jr., to whose order it was made payable.

This letter was received here on the 13th instant. Mrs. Crosgrove called on Mr. Hicks; and then found it was a check that had been sent to him from New Orleans, but which he had not received.—The day before, the 12th, young Crosgrove came home. And on the 13th, immediately after the facts above stated, above stated, about the check were known—he was arrested by Mr. E. P. Langdon, our assistant postmaster, and committed by Col. S. W. Davies, Mayor of the city to jail for trial.

He would make no confession at the time of his arrest, but stated that another boy by the name of George W. Marsh, of this city, who had been riding Express at the same place, had also come up with him—that Marsh was to have half of the \$500.

The next morning, 14th, Marsh was arrested by Mr. Jacobs, Deputy Marshal and also committed by the Mayor.

Marsh made a different statement from that made by Crosgrove. The Mayor and Mr. Langdon then went to the jail and had a further investigation with Crosgrove, who then made confession that himself and Marsh had robbed the Express Mail—that checks to a large amount had been taken from the mail and were in the possession of Marsh, with other parts that will come out in the detail. Marsh's trunk was immediately examined by Mr. Langdon and Ira A. Butterfield, Deputy Marshal, and checks, post-notes, and drafts found, amounting to upwards of \$70,000; which are in the hands of the Mayor. Shortly after, Mr. John W. Reiley, R. Knocks and W. Moody, city Constables, succeeded in finding about \$1600 in bank notes which had been held by Marsh.

Peter Vanaden, who had received a part of the money from Crosgrove and Marsh, has also been committed. He had \$700 in notes, which are secured. Another person is said to be concerned in receiving the money from the boys. The persons above named and John McLean and Jesse O'Neill, Constables have aided in these disclosures, and used every vigilance to ferret out the persons concerned.

The necessity of adhering to the law, in prohibiting bank notes from being sent in the Express Mail, must be apparent to every person, it ought not to be violated without penalty. The checks and notes so far as found are in safe keeping.

WANTON MALICE.

Some human fiend or fiends, a few weeks since, built a fence three or four feet high across the western road, traveled by the Express. The express mail rider during the night while riding at full speed, rode directly against the fence without perceiving it. He was thrown several feet in front of his horse against a stone, which fractured his skull. He, however, managed to ride his horse as far as the next house, but died within four days after the fall.

We have been informed, that on the Southern express mail route, on last Wednesday night, ropes were drawn across the road for the purpose of throwing the Express riders. The riders were thrown, but fortunately met with no injury. The highest penalty of the law, it would almost seem, should be inflicted upon the perpetrators of such wanton wickedness.—Dayton Herald.

There is one thing to be learned from the difficulties which now environ us, and that is that agriculture has been too much neglected here of late years. With as fertile a soil as the world can boast of, and a sparse population, we have been importing grain from countries where sheer industry alone forces the ground to yield its increase, and almost every rood must maintain its man. To the densely populated countries of Europe have we been indebted for our bread, while thousands and thousands of acres of cleared land are here lying wholly unproductive. De Witt Clinton remarked in one of his annual messages, when governor of New York, that that State was capable of supporting the then population of the Union; yet within the last year—though one of the finest grain growing States in the Union—she has been compelled to import immense quantities of grain to support her own people. The error lies with ourselves. There are seasons undoubtedly which operate unfavorably to the exertions of the husbandman; but in a widely extended country like ours, their effects are rarely if ever felt in all its parts—and while one may suffer the other is certain to garner an overflowing harvest. As we have before remarked, the error lies with ourselves. Too many have forsaken agriculture, with its slow yet certain gains to become denizens of towns, to find rapid riches or as rapid poverty—have left the hardy and healthful occupation of the farmer to become one among the "city's pale abortions"—have abjured the independent spirit of the lord of the soil to toil among the sons of mammon—have become consumers instead of producers. Too many farmers' sons, instead follow-

ing in the independent steps of their fathers, have rushed into commerce and the learned professions, so that their numbers literally swarm throughout the country, and but comparatively few realize the brilliant dreams with which they started. The country itself is out of joint, full twenty years ahead of its proper advance, with too much of our boasted prosperity of a plethoric kind. Like an overgrown boy it requires time to give firmness and elasticity to the limbs, strength and vigor to the muscles. We have learned much from the past, and should not fail to profit by it. Things have now begun to seek their natural level. The productive branches of industry have been too much neglected of late; and men, again driven back to them will find them sources of true wealth, and permanent national prosperity.

New Brunswick, [N. J.] Times.

A correspondent of the New Orleans "Bee," gives the following as an argument in support of the identity of national origin of the Jews and American Indians:

"As the opinion is daily gaining ground that the Indians are descendants of the Jews, allow me to furnish an admiral of proof. In 2d Macabees, chapter 7, it is thus written, in speaking of the cruelties inflicted on the Jews,

"7. So when the first was dead after his manner, they brought the second to make him a mocking 'stock; and when they had pulled off the skin of his head with the hair; they asked him wilt thou eat, 'before thou be punished throughout every member of thy body?' I presume this will be considered as an exact description of scalping, of which practice I know not, if mention be made elsewhere in ancient history.

The book of Macabees is apocryphal as a scriptural book, but it must be considered good authority for ancient manners and customs."

Awful Massacre in the West.—The development of a bloody plot which has been long in agitation, took place at Cincinnati on Wednesday, Nov. 14th, at an early hour in the afternoon. For some days previous, a considerable number of individuals had been observed to walk the streets in the irregular manner, and with flushed cheeks and bloodshot eyes, has sue according to Sallust, marked the countenance of Cataline when he was plotting the destruction of the devoted city of Rome. Their knives were secretly, (as it was afterwards discovered,) prepared for the slaughter, and every preparation which bloody dispositions and firm resolves could dictate were coolly and carefully made. Notwithstanding this awful combination, the unsuspecting victims remained entirely unaware of the fate which awaited them; they ate and drank without apprehension not thinking that, at the appointed time the knife of the assassin would be at their throats!

On Wednesday afternoon, however, the shocking catastrophe occurred. We have all read of the terrible scenes of blood and devastation, which took place when the blacks at St. Domingo rose upon their French masters, and murdered them in their beds, but it finds a parallel in this late astounding affair. On that afternoon, a piercing outcry rang from the rear of one of the most respectable houses in the city, which was speedily followed by a similar cry of anguish from others, until the whole city resounded with the shrieks of the wounded and the groans of the dying! Those who had been left unacquainted with the plot, rushed in all directions to the scene of death, and behold,—we shudder while we write it,—they saw scattered on the ground in various directions, the gashed and bloodstained bodies of an immense number of—hogs!—"Prices not stated." Boston Transcript.

DISTRESS IN NEW YORK.

Extract of a letter from New York, published in the National Intelligencer of this morning

"The dinner this evening at the Astor House (to Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, and others) is to be a splendid affair. The tickets are all sold, and, although sold at the high price of \$10—\$15 and even \$20 have been freely offered. Mr. Webster arrived in this morning, and will be one of the guests of the evening. Mr. Southard is also here, and will be present. Mr. Hoffman will preside at the table, assisted by several vice presidents. Of the ceremonies, etc. I will tell you more in to-morrow's letter."

Heaven? Isn't the distress awful when men offer \$20 for a dinner, and can't get it!—Globe.

The State House at Burlington, Wisconsin, built last summer, for the Territorial legislature of Wisconsin, was entirely consumed by fire on the night of the 14th inst., together with the whole corner adjoining, including five stores, three groceries, &c., &c. The contents were principally saved. The Territorial building cost \$3,000.—Cincinnati Republican.

The late rains have swollen the streams in the vicinity of this city to an unusual height. The great Eastern mail that left this city on Monday morning, was returned to the post office again; it was impossible to get it over the Little Miami. Two teams were lost in trying to ford this stream, and we regret to learn that one individual was also drowned. Several horses were found drowned in Duck Creek, on the same day. It was with difficulty that the Express mail, which arrived yesterday from the East, was brought over this stream.—Id.

The New York Journal of Commerce Dec. 11, states that Mr. Lemoyne, cashier of the People's Bank, at Montreal, was arrested on Saturday afternoon, at Albany, on a process from the bank, charged with having in his possession funds of the Bank, to the amount of \$130,000 with intent to defraud the Bank, though Mr. L. alleges, that his object was only to remove the funds to a safe place of deposit.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Bradford.—The following Report was placed in my hands a few days since, with the request that I would procure its insertion in the Gazette. By complying with this request you will not only confer a favor on the respected Ladies who compose the Society, but will also promote the interests of an Association of the most catholic principles, in the best meaning of that term—an association whose single object is the alleviation of human suffering.

Yours, truly,

FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

From Nov. 4th, 1836, to Nov. 4th, 1837.

Movies received from subscribers for the relief of the poor of the town, \$63 06
Interest on 3 shares Medical Hall stock 12 00
Donations from several gentlemen, 93 00
Balance on hand from 1836, 168 06
Interest on hand from 1836, 15 44
Expended for the poor, 183 50
Leaving in the Treasury, 31 50
A. K. SAYER, Treasurer, Pro. Tem.

Nov. 4th, 1837.

CITY ELECTION.

FOR MAYOR

JAMES G. McKINNEY, Esq.
CHARLES H. WICKLIFFE Esq.

FOR COUNCILMEN.

WARD No. 1.

W. A. Leavy, Nathaniel Shaw, Jos. Bruen, Wm. Ater,

WARD No. 2.

H. I. Bodly, Jas. Hamilton, Thomas Hunt,

WARD No. 3.

L. C. Randall, W. H. Timberlake, Z. Williams,

WARD No. 4.

Dr. S. C. Trotter, Jos. K. Graves, Jno. Brennan, Derrick Warner,

Election 1st Saturday in January next.

Lexington, Dec. 25th, 1837.

Mr. Bradford.—Will please say for us to the Voters of the 4th Ward, that we respectfully decline being Candidates for the Council.

WM. H. RAINEY.
JACOB ASHTON.

MARRIED.

On Sunday evening 24th, inst. by the Rev. Edward McMahon, Mr. James SCULLEY, formerly of Cincinnati, to Miss ELIZABETH STEELE, of this city.

STREETER'S LIST OF DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

Class 58, for 1837.
57, 13, 66, 35, 23, 8, 18, 49, 5, 58, 40, 42, 62, 21.
Class B, for 1837.
54, 49, 73, 16, 31, 11, 59, 44, 41, 46, 61.
Class 59.
40, 23, 16, 14, 34, 66, 2, 9, 37, 30, 61.
A. S. STREETER,
Next door to the city Library,

DOCTOR CHINN

HAS again resumed the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. His residence is on High Street, and his Office at the Store of Messrs. DENN & BOWMAN, next door to LEAVY & DOUGLASS. Any message left with them in his absence, will be promptly attended to.

Dec. 27, 1837—62-3m.

MR. MAGUIRE'S.

Classical, Scientific and English SCHOOL.

WILL be continued for the next year at the Cross Roads twelve miles from Lexington and from Fankfort, and five miles Versailles in Woodford county Kentucky. In the Institution a solid and complete Education may be obtained by Male and Female Students, in the Classics, Sciences and English Languages and a parental and delicate attention will be exercised towards those under his charge. References pro forma, are so ordinary and easily obtained, and at many times, without substantial reputation to veil their ridicule, that I hope I shall be excused for giving none but my neighbors and patrons. Should, however, parents and guardians wish further information, I pledge myself in giro references as to my standing in society, connections and education, equal to any in America.

My Terms are thirty dollars for a year of ten months making one term, without deduction for less time, to commence on the second day of January next, and end on the first of November, 1838. We can accommodate fifteen or twenty boarders pleasantly and cheaply.

JOHN MAGUIRE.

Dec. 26, 1837.—52-53.

LADIES FAIR—LAST NIGHT.

The ladies of the first Presbyterian Church will hold their fair for the last time on Friday evening next. Doors to be opened at the usual hour. A part of the proceeds they will apply to the benefit of the Orphan Asylum of this city. They take this mode of expressing their gratitude for the kindness and liberality of the patronage bestowed on their former meetings. The public are referred to the bills which will be issued on that day for particulars. Lexington, Dec. 28 1837—52-It

\$200 REWARD.

UNAWAY from the Subscriber, in Nelson Co., Ky., near Bloomfield, a negro man named BOB. He is black; somewhat knock-kneed; five feet, ten inches high, or upwards; says he has a wife in Montgomery Co., living with one Dillard Hazelrig; he wore away a suit of fine cloth clothes; carried a napsack when last seen, that was flowered red and yellow.

The above reward will be given if returned to me, or confined in jail so that I can get him; if taken in this State; or \$50 if taken out of the State.

JOSEPH MCCLASKEY.
Dec. 17, 1837.—52-3t*



GARDNER'S CELEBRATED

Vegetable Liniment.

THE most valuable remedy ever discovered for the cure of Sprains, Bruises, Cuts or Wounds, Cords, Chafes or Galls, Film in the Eye, and every external complaint to which Horses are liable.

Also—For the Human Flesh, it excels in the cure of Burns or Scalds, Fresh Wounds, Rheumatic Pains, Swelling of the Glands of the Throat, in Croup, Ague in the Face, Ringworms and Tetter, Painful Tumors, &c.

It has also been recommended with signal success, by numbers of the most respectable Physicians in this city, for the Sore Throat attending Scarlet Fever, so prevalent the past winter.

Persons wishing to purchase the article are particularly requested to call for it by its own name, "GARDNER'S VEGETABLE LINIMENT," which will prevent the numerous frauds imposed upon them by substituting such names as "Gardner's Embrocation," "Gardner's Lotion," "Gardner's Nerve and Bone," &c. &c., which the proprietors find has been the case to a great extent.

GLASCOW & HARRISON. Sole proprietors and manufacturers, corner of Main and Fourth streets, Cincinnati. Sold by all Druggists and Traders in town and country.

TESTIMONIALS.

NATCHITOCHE, Louisiana, June, 1836. Messrs. Glasgow & Harrison, Cincinnati: Gentlemen.—Having tried some of your "Gardner's Liniment," (a few bottles of which my brother procured for me whilst travelling,) and being anxious of having some constantly at hand for the use of my family, I herewith transmit you—dollars, and request that you send me its amount in Liniment. Please have it put up compactly, and forwarded with all possible despatch, to Major L. G. De Russy, U. S. Army, care of Messrs. Cortes & La Place, Merchants, Natchitoches.

I find pleasure in stating that the application of this Liniment on several occasions, under my own eye, has satisfied me of its great value, and shall have its use recommended in the Army, and neighborhood generally. Your obedient servant,

LEWIS G. DE RUSSY, U. S. A.

DEAR SIR,—Permit me to send these few lines to you as an acknowledgment of the good effects which I have experienced in the use of Gardner's Liniment. As I mentioned in my letter very highly, I am desirous that it should come more into use, and the public be thereby much benefited. If my certificate could in the least induce any one to try it, I cheerfully hand it to you, to make what use of it you please. In June last, I went into the country with my family to live during the summer season. In clearing my garden from weeds, briars, &c., I got my hands very much scratched and swollen. They became greatly inflamed and swollen; the pain which I experienced was excruciating. My wife tried every thing we could hear of, that was likely to be of use; but all was of no avail, and I began to despair of having them cured by any common process. When by accident my horse was badly hurt on the eye, a friend having seen him in this situation, told me that he would cure him in two days, with Gardner's Liniment. I consented, and he accordingly used it, when it soon had the desired effect. Having some left in the bottle, I thought of trying it on my hands, which I did, and to my astonishment and gratification, completely cured them by the use of another bottle!!! I have also used it since in one instance for a severe burn, and found it superior to any thing which I ever tried, for its quickness in taking out the fire and alleviating the pain. I also can recommend it by experience in the cure of what is generally called "chopped hands." On the whole, I take pleasure in pronouncing it an invaluable article, and recommend every family to keep a bottle on hand.

Yours respectfully,
JAMES CUTTER.
Cincinnati, Feb. 10, 1835.

NEWPORT, Ky. July 28, 1834. I do with pleasure add my testimony in favor of Gardner's Liniment, because in the summer of 1831, having about 12 horses, a part being employed in working a ferry boat between this place and Cincinnati, the remainder as coach horses—the greater part of them became badly chafed or galled during the hot weather. I applied to Jas. Gardner of Cincinnati, for a bottle of his Liniment, and used it, and in about two weeks' time, my horses were all sound and well. I can also recommend it as an invaluable medicine for Rheumatic complaints, Burns or Scalds, Cuts Wounds or Bruises, for I have used it in these complaints with great success.

Yours respectfully,
G. W. DOXON.
HAMILTON, O., June 8, 1834.

This certifies that I have for one year past used Gardner's Liniment, for the following—such as cuts, bruises, sprains, burns and scalds, rheumatic pains, inflammation in the limbs and joints, also tetter and ringworms. I have with great success used it on various kinds of sores on my horses.

AARON ROLLINS.
CINCINNATI, July 24th, 1834.

SIR,—It has been my desire for a long time to make known to the public the good effects with which I have used Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, and pleased with the present opportunity, I will testify that I have within these three years used fifty bottles of the said Liniment, and can safely pronounce it the best remedy for any sore, gall or chafe, bruise or sprain, cut, burn or scald of any kind, on man or horse, which has ever come within my knowledge. I would not for any small consideration agree to do without it. I would recommend it to every person or family to keep a bottle on hand, that in case of Burns or Scalds, or Wounds, it could be applied immediately.

Yours Respectfully,
GARRET DULHAGEN.

James Gardner.

CINCINNATI, July 12th, 1834.

This certifies that I have within about three months past used four bottles of Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, and can say without hesitation, that it far exceeds any thing that I have ever tried in healing any kind of sores on horses. My long experience in the Livery Stable business has afforded an opportunity of finding out many valuable remedies, but I am willing here to acknowledge that the Vegetable Liniment goes far ahead of any thing in the cure of horse flesh which I have ever discovered.

S. LIPPENCOTT.

CINCINNATI, July 30th, 1834.

I hereby certify, that for three years past, I have used Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, with perfect success in the numerous cases which unavoidably will happen in an extensive Livery Stable business—such as kicks, cuts, galls or chafes, scratches, sprains, film in the eye, callosities or bunches caused by harness or saddle. In my opinion it exceeds all other remedies ever invented, as an external application for horse

flesh, and I can cheerfully recommend it to the public as an invaluable article, and ought to be used by every Livery Stable Keeper.

ARTHUR MARTIN. DEAR SIR,—It is with pleasure I hand you my certificate in favor of Gardner's Vegetable Liniment. I have used it repeatedly on horses, for severe Bruises, Cuts, Chafes, Kicks—and particularly in one instance for a valuable horse which was so severely coked as to render him apparently worthless. In this case I applied two bottles, and in two weeks time, he was as sound as ever. I have also used it effectually for the Film in the Eye. And as it respects myself, I can with much satisfaction state that I healed, with it, in a short time, a severe wound on my hand. I have recommended it to many persons and have heard of no complaints.

HENRY P. POWARS. Anderson Township, Ham. County, March 7, 1835.

CINCINNATI, July 30th, 1834. This certifies that we have used Gardner's Vegetable Liniment, for some months past, for various kinds of Sores and Wounds on Horses, and find it to exceed any other medicine that we have ever tried.

WM. WINTERIS, JOSEPH BATES, OREN FLAGG, GEO. SHELLEY.

Sold at Dr. S. C. Trotter's Drug and Chemical Store—Chenopside. Lexington Dec. 27, 1837.—52-tf.

\$25,000!!

Kentucky State Lottery,

Class 59—Drawn Wednesday, Dec. 20, 1837. 1 Prize of \$35,000; \$8,000; \$5,000; \$3,000; \$2,000; \$1,600; 40 of \$1,000; 50 of \$300; 60 of \$150; 55 of \$100, &c. &c. Tickets Ten Dollars—Shares in proportion.

CLASS 60.—To be drawn Saturday, December 23, 1837.

1 Prize of \$35,000; \$6,000; \$5,000; \$3,000; \$2,214; \$2,000; 50 of \$1,000; 50 of \$300; 50 of \$200; 64 of \$150; 63 of \$100; &c. &c. Tickets Eight Dollars—Shares in proportion.

\$12,000.

11 drawn Numbers in a Package of 25 Tickets.

CLASS 61, for the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky—To be drawn Wednesday, December 27, 1837.

1 Prize of \$12,000; \$10,000; \$3,000; \$1,230; 10 of \$1,000; 10 of \$500; 10 of \$300; 10 of \$250; 15 of \$200; 15 of \$150; 250 of \$100 61 of \$50, &c. &c. Tickets only \$5—Shares in proportion.

A. S. STREETER, next door to City Library, Lex. Ky. December 29, 1837.—51-tf.

WHISKEY AND LARD WANTED.

WANTED to purchase, 500 bbls. Whiskey and 1,000 Kegs Lard.

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Dec. 21, 1837—51-tf.

POWDER, SHOT, &C.

40 BAGS SHOT, assorted sizes; Spencer Cooper's POWDER in kegs and half kegs; McCoy & Son's do. do. 8 Gross PASTE BLACKING; 8 do. VARNISH, for Harness; Boxes fresh RAISINS; Do. 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 WINDOW GLASS;

Just received and for sale low, by BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD. Dec. 20, 1837—51-tf.

CITY ELECTION.

AN Election for MAYOR and TWELVE COUNCILMEN, for the City of Lexington, will be held on Saturday, the 5th day of January, 1838, and commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the places and under the superintendents following, viz:

WARD NO. 1.—At Johnson's Tavern, corner of Mill and Water-Streets. Inspectors—Archibald Logan, Nathaniel Shaw and Joseph Milward.

WARD NO. 2.—At Jno. KEISER's Tavern, corner of Main Cross and Short-streets. Inspectors—Robt. Hamilton, P. E. Yiezer and James Sears.

DISSOLUTION.
THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. It becomes necessary that the business of the firm should be settled up as speedily as possible; we therefore earnestly request all persons indebted to us, either by note or account, to come forward and make payment immediately.
J. & W. R. CHEW.

NOTICE
THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have purchased the entire

Stock of Goods
of James L. Hickman, and have removed to the marble front store, No. 53, Main st., (J. T. Frazier's old stand) where they will continue the mercantile business under the name and style of J. CHEW & CO. Our stock of Goods is large and well assorted; and we hope, by honesty and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the public patronage.
J. CHEW & CO.
Lex. Dec. 7th 1837.—50-lm.

Tea, Loaf Sugar, &c.
10 BARRELS LOAF SUGAR, (small loaves) Double refined do. do.
20 Boxes fresh TEA.
4 Casks Ohio CHEESE.
Just received and sold low in lots to suit purchasers, by
BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD.
Dec. 20, 1837.—51-1f.

Negroes to Hire,
WILL be hired for the ensuing year, at the late residence of D. C. MORRISON, dec'd., on the 29th December, one NEGRO MAN, about 21 or 22 years old, and a NEGRO BOY, about 15 or 16 years old; both accustomed to farming. The Negroes belong to the estate of Mesdcs Vauhan, dec'd.
JOHN CLARKE, Adm'r.
Dec. 30, 1837.—51-1f.
N. B. All those who gave their notes at the sale of the property belonging to the estate of Mesdcs Vauhan, dec'd., are informed that their notes will be due the 25th inst. and it is necessary for them to come and pay up, as indulgence cannot be given. All those who have accounts against the above estate, will present them properly authenticated, for settlement.
JOHN CLARKE, Adm'r.

FALL & WINTER NEW GOODS

OREAR & BERKLEY
Are now receiving direct from the Eastern Markets,
THEIR SUPPLY OF FALL & WINTER NEW GOODS;
COMPRISING a general and handsome assortment of

Super and Extra Blue, Black, Invisible Dahlia, Brown, Drab, Claret, Polish & Bottle Green, and Grey CLOTHS.
Plain, Plaid Ribbed & Striped CASSIMERES and CASSINETTS.
Super Silk, Velvet & Woollen VESTINGS, Grode-nap, French & English MERINOES, Super WELSH FLANNELS, (warranted not to shrink).
Dunsmack, Irish and Barnsley NAPKINS and TABLE DIAPERS,
Hucoback, Birdseye and Russia TOWELING, Irish and Barnsley SHEETING, from 3-4 to 3 yards wide,
IRISH LINENS, LAWN, & LINEN CAMBRIC, and LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
Super and Extra FIGURED SATINS, Plain, Figured and Embroidered REP SILKS, (all colours).
GRO DE NAPS, HERNANI SILKS, Cashmere, Silk, Thibet, Merino and Fancy-cut SHAWLS.
Super CHALLA SHAWLS,
Whitney, Madras, Rose & Point BLANKETS, from 8-14 to 13-4.
Whitney CRADLE BLANKETS,
Silk and Cotton UMBRELLAS,
PRUNELLA, KID, FRENCH, AND MOROCCO
SHOES & GAITER BOOTS.
Calf Boots and Shoes;

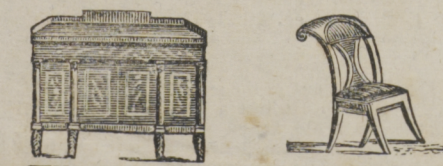
Together with a great many other desirable and SEASONABLE GOODS, all of which they bind themselves to sell as low as any house in the city. They respectfully solicit an early call from their friends and customers, as they are determined to give general satisfaction by offering good articles and cheap bargains.
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1837.—46-1f

PETERSHAM & FLUSHING,
A VERY Superior Article, just received and for sale by
CHINN & GAINES,
No. 44, Main-St.
Dec. 7, 1837.—49-1f.

SATTINETTS,
OF EVERY color and quality; CASSIMERES, do. do. do. to which we invite the attention of purchasers.
CHINN & GAINES,
No. 43, Main-St.
Dec. 7, 1837.—49-1f.

Insurance Notice.
THOSE persons who have insured their Houses in the Lexington Fire, Life and Marine Insurance Company in the City of Lexington, and have obtained BADGES for them, can obtain them by application to
A. O. NEWTON, Sec'y.
Dec. 7, 1837.—49-1f.

UPHOLSTERING!
Furniture and Chairs.



IN addition to my large and splendid Stock of FURNITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of doing every description of

UPHOLSTERING
on the most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery, Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hanging, Trimming Pews, &c. MATTRESSES of every description kept on hand and made to order at my Furniture Establishment, Limestone street, second door above the Fall, where any person wanting any description of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs, from which they can select any style they wish, and it will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior to none in the United States.
JAMES MARCH.
Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837.—48-1f

CANDY'S TAVERN.
(LATE MCCRACKEN'S.)
Corner of Church and Upper-Streets.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the above Stand, and hopes by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED, TABLE GOOD.
Bed Rooms Comfortable, HORSES,
WELL ATTENDED TO.
And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.
DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.
JOHN CANDY.
Lexington, Nov. 1, 1837.—46-1f

Public Sale.
I WILL expose to sale, under a decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, rendered at the November special term, 1837, to the highest bidder, on the 10th day of January, 1838, on the premises, about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY OR SIXTY ACRES OF FAYETTE LAND,
Lying on the Russell's Road, about 6 mile from Lexington, adjoining the lands of Robert C. Harrison, James Logan, Mrs. Richardson, Curty R. Talbot, and others. For fertility of soil, abundance of water and timber, this Land is equal to any Land in the county.
One third of the purchase money to be paid in six months from the day of sale, the remaining third in eight months from the day of sale, the purchaser give bond with good security for each instalment of the purchase money, payable to the Commissioner, to have the force and effect of a replevin bond, a lien to be reserved on the land until all the money is paid. Possession given on the 1st day of March.
THS. S. REDD, Commissioner.
Dec. 6, 1837.—49-1f.

DISSOLUTION.
THE Partnership heretofore existing between S. & J. D. SWIFT, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14 day of November, 1837. All persons indebted either by note or account, are earnestly requested to call and make payment, and those having claims against the concern, will present them. Payments may be made to either of the partners, and settlements with either will be valid.
S. SWIFT.
J. D. SWIFT.
Lex., Dec. 1, 1837.—49-3m.

NOTICE.
THE GROCERY AND PAINT BUSINESS, Wholesale and Retail, will be conducted at the old Stand of S. & J. D. SWIFT by the undersigned, who will be able to offer good bargains to his friends and the public generally.
S. SWIFT.
Lex., Dec. 1, 1837.—49-3m.

Removal.
CHINN & GAINES have removed their Goods to E. I. WINTER'S old stand, lately occupied by H. B. INGLES, where they would respectfully invite all their friends, as well as those of H. B. Ingles, and the public generally to call.
N. B.—Our stock is large and general. Purchasers will find as CHEAP GOODS here as any place in this city or county.
CHINN & GAINES,
No. 45, Main-street, Lex., Ky.
Nov. 23, 1837.—47-1f.

NOTICE.
THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of John Carty, Jr. & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us by note or account, are earnestly requested to call at the old stand and liquidate them immediately as further indulgence cannot be given. Persons having claims against us will please present them for settlement.
JOHN CARTY, Jr.
J. McCAULEY.
Nov. 18, 1836.—47-1f.

GROCERIES.
Will continue the Grocery Business at the old stand, where I will be happy to furnish my friends as usual, with GOOD BARGAINS, should they be pleased to give me a call, and at the same time very thankful for past favors.
J. McCAULEY.
Nov. 18, 1836.—47-1f.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.
THE Evening Car will hereafter leave Lexington at half past 1 o'clock P. M., the Morning Car as usual at 6 A. M.
H. McCONATHY.
Rail Road Office, Nov. 13, 1836.—46-1f

FANCY CLOTHS.
A SPLENDID ARTICLE FOR LADIES' CLOAKS, just received at
CHINN & GAINES,
No. 44, Main-St.
Dec. 7, 1837.—49-1f.

FAYETTE COUNTY, SS.
TAKEN up by Joseph Forman, about one mile from Lexington, on the old Frankfort road, a BAY MARE, about 8 years old; 14 hands high; a star in the forehead; trots a little; lame in one fore leg; shod before; had on an old saddle and bridle; appraised to \$20, by B. C. Wood and H. B. Franklin, before me, this 30th Nov. 1837.
DANIEL BRADFORD, J. P.
Copy Attest: J. C. RODES, Clk., P. C. C.

BRISTLES! BRISTLES!
SCALDED HOGS BRISTLES!
THE highest price, in Cash, will be given for clean combed [scalded] Hogs Bristles, at the Brush Manufactory of the Subscriber, on Jordan's Row, opposite the Court-house.
JOHN LOCKWOOD.
Dec. 7, 1837.—49-1f.

Fur Overshoes,
FOR LADIES, a very superior article, just received, and for sale by
CHINN & GAINES,
No. 44, Main-St.
Dec. 6, 1837.—49-1f

FUR CAPS,
JUST RECEIVED, and for sale by
CHINN & GAINES,
No. 44, Main-St.
Dec. 6, 1837.—49-1f

MR. RICHARDSON,
TEACHER OF DANCING, &c., &c.
RESIDENCE Northwest side of Limestone St. above Short street—ACADEMY at BRENNAN'S HOTEL.
Lexington, Oct. 26, 1837.—43-1f

FOR RENT,
THE LARGE THREE STORY HOUSE, on Cheapside, adjoining Mr. Flemings, Apply to
JOHN NORTON.
Lexington, Oct. 26, 1837.—43-1f

DOCTOR HOLLAND
HAS removed his Office to Main street, next building to Norton's Drug Store, and nearly opposite the Court-house. His residence is still at Brennan's Tavern.
Lexington, Oct. 6, 1837.—41-14f

Livery Stable.
JAMES BEACH
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of this city and its vicinity, that he has taken the Stables formerly occupied by Messrs. Hampton and Garnett, on Maincross street, and will keep constantly for hire, HORSES and GIGS jointly, or for hire separately, by the day, at the usual prices—and they warranted to be of the very best kind. He would be glad to receive a liberal portion of public patronage, as he will spare no pains to deserve it.
Lexington, Oct. 7, 1837.—41-3m

TO THE AFFLICTED.
WM. ADAIR'S UNRIVALED PATENT-RIGHT TRUSS.
THAT the undersigned has, and can effectually cure the Hernia, Rupture, or what is commonly called Bussen, reference need only be made to the following gentlemen, who have given certificates of the fact that they have been entirely cured by the application of my Truss.
George Crow, 62 years Fleming county, Ky.
Isiah Plummer, do do.
John Moore's Negro man, Cythiana.
Mr. Willis Lee, Bracken county, 23 years.
Jas. Miller's black boy, Nicholas county.
Caleb Redden, Mason county.
John Jacobs, 33 years, Mayville, Ky.
Jas. Inlow 68 years, Fleming county.
T. Daniel Clark's two sons Mason county
William Willoughby, do do.
Rolla Porter's black man, 40 years, Fleming county.
Mr. Wm. Stratton, Shelby county, 58 years.
Jno. Story, 62 years, Georgetown Ky.
Moffitt's son, Washington county.
Jas. Whaley's black man, Bourbon county.
Widow De Bell's son, Fleming county.
Cahill's son Mason county.
The above cases have all been cured, their ages varying from 4 to 68. The original certificates can at any time be seen in my possession.
Several cures have been effected in from 19 to 90 days.
Letters addressed to me at Shawnee Run P. O., Mercer county, Ky., post paid, will be attended to as soon as the nature of the case will admit. I will also sell rights to Counties or States.
WM. ADAIR.
June 17, 1837.—25-1y.

BLUE LICK WATER.
A FRESH supply of Blue Lick Water will be received this day,
D. BRADFORD,
7th Sept. 1837.

REMOVAL.
DYEING, SCOURING & TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
JOHN FISCHER.
GRATEFUL to his former customers for their patronage, respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment to a house on upper Street, a few doors from Norton's Drug Store, and nearly opposite Drs. SATTERWORTH & WATNEY'S Shop, where many ways more than that he is perfectly acquainted with his business, having had long experience in every branch of it.
Lexington, Sept. 16, 1837.—38-4m

Ladies Silks, Merino's,
And almost every other article can be dyed in a manner to give satisfaction to the most particular individual. He has an IMPROVED MODE OF RENOVATING GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES, making them appear in most cases new. His prices shall be moderate, and he hopes to receive a share of the public favors.
Lexington, Sept. 16, 1837.—38-4m

CABINET BUSINESS.
And is now prepared to make FURNITURE of every description on short notice, and accommodate Terms. His Ware-room is on Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel, in a part of the house occupied by J. G. Mathers as an Upholstering and Window Blind Manufactory; and in the absence of the subscriber, Mathers will attend to the sales, and receive orders which will be promptly executed. A share of the public patronage is solicited.
HORACE E. DIMICK.
WANTED—A few thousand feet of Cherry Scantling, suitable for Bedstead posts, 4 1/2 or five inches square, for which a liberal price will be given.
Lexington November 13, 1837.—46-1f

AN Apprentice to learn the Art of Printing will be taken if immediate application be made. A lad between the ages of 14 and 16 and from the country, would be preferred.
August 10, 1837.—32-1f

REMOVAL.
OREAR & BERKLEY, HAVE REMOVED THEIR STOCK OF GOODS
TO MORRISON & BRADLEY'S old stand, one door below their former stand and in the house recently occupied by CURTIS and GAINES; where they respectfully invite their friends and customers and the public generally to call.
Our Stock is large and now very good, and we will not spare pains or labor to render entire satisfaction.
OREAR & BERKLEY,
No. 31, Main street, Lexington.
Nov. 22, 1837.—47-3m
Just received, LUPIN'S FRENCH, and FRENCH GRODE-NAP MERINOES—new style. PRINTS and LADIES' FUR SHOES and MISSES GAITER BOOTS. O. & B.

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
AND
TURF REGISTER,
PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.
J. W. TRUMBULL,
Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co. Sept. 15, 1836.—55-1f.

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE LOW:
BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR;
Female Cordial of Health;
Squigine's Acoustic Drops, an infallible remedy for deafness;
American Hygienic Pills;
Pentitis' Pile Ointment;
Rowand's Tonic Mixture, for Fever and Ague;
Swain's Panacea;
Tripp's Sarsaparilla;
Nerve and Bone Liniment;
Rheumatic Syrup.
Also—A large supply of FAMILY MEDICINES, at the Drug Store of
SAMUEL C. TROTTER,
Cheapside, Lex., Ky.
Oct. 19, 1837.—42-3m.

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,
Corner of Main & Main-cross streets, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
WILLIAM F. TOD,
[SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TOD.]
HAS again put his MACHINERY in successful OPERATION, and is prepared to furnish his PUNCTUAL CUSTOMERS with every variety of HATS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL at reduced prices.
Having declined dealing in HATTERS' FURS & TRIMMINGS. He hopes by devoting his sole attention to the successful USE of the many FACILITIES he has in MANUFACTURING, to produce an ARTICLE which in point of COMFORT, DURABILITY, and STYLE, will compare with any.
JUST RECEIVED,
The Fall and Winter Fashions, for 1837,
of Gentlemen's Hats,
which he thinks cannot fail to please those who exercise a discriminating taste in that very essential article of dress.
As CASH is a very necessary essential, his call upon those who are indebted to him must be as imperative as the nature of the times require, more especially to those indebted to the late firm, as further indulgence cannot be given them.
N. B. His supply of ROCKCASTLE MILLS STONES is kept up as usual.
Lexington, Oct. 25, 1837.—43-1f

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE CREDITORS of C. Hunt dec'd are notified that in pursuance of the decreed order of the Fayette Circuit Court, I as commissioner will it on each Friday from this date to the first of January 1838, to receive proof of the debts due to said creditors. On which days the creditors are notified to come before me at the clerk's office of the Fayette Circuit Court. And all said creditors are warned that the 1st day of January 1838 is fixed by said Court as a day for the creditors to prove their debts before me on or before that day will be precluded from the benefit of said decree.
H. I. BODLEY, Com'r's
October, 1837.—44-1f.

WILLIAM NEAL & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Looking-Glasses,
NO. 27 N Fifth street Philadelphia, back of the Merchants' Hotel—devoted exclusively to the business.
Country Merchants are supplied at wholesale prices, and their Glasses insured from breakage to any part of the Union, without extra charge.
Those who may have orders for large Glasses, will be well to in us by letter, previous to their coming on of the size of the plate, and the kind of frame they may want, that the article may be manufactured expressly for the occasion.
Merchants should give their orders for Looking-Glasses the first thing on their arrival, to insure them well put up.
Sept. 24, 1837.—45-6m.

THE PROPRIETOR
OF THE
LEXINGTON BREWERY,
DEGS leave to inform his old Customers, and the lovers of Malt liquor in general, that his BREWERY is now in full state of operation—and that every exertion in his power, will be used to support the high reputation he has acquired for the manufacture of Beer, Ale, and Porter.
Customers from the adjacent towns will be supplied on the shortest notice. Distillers will be furnished with malt and hops at the lowest prices. Fresh Yeast at the Brewery.
JOHN R. CLEARY.
Lex., Nov. 2, 1837.—44-4m.

NEW BEER
At Candy's,
JUST RECEIVED FROM METCALFE'S BREWERY, LOUISVILLE.
Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837.—39-1f

REMOVAL.
OREAR & BERKLEY, HAVE REMOVED THEIR STOCK OF GOODS

TO MORRISON & BRADLEY'S old stand, one door below their former stand and in the house recently occupied by CURTIS and GAINES; where they respectfully invite their friends and customers and the public generally to call.
Our Stock is large and now very good, and we will not spare pains or labor to render entire satisfaction.
OREAR & BERKLEY,
No. 31, Main street, Lexington.
Nov. 22, 1837.—47-3m
Just received, LUPIN'S FRENCH, and FRENCH GRODE-NAP MERINOES—new style. PRINTS and LADIES' FUR SHOES and MISSES GAITER BOOTS. O. & B.

N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,
AND
TURF REGISTER,
PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, Editor.
J. W. TRUMBULL,
Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co. Sept. 15, 1836.—55-1f.

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE LOW:
BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR;
Female Cordial of Health;
Squigine's Acoustic Drops, an infallible remedy for deafness;
American Hygienic Pills;
Pentitis' Pile Ointment;
Rowand's Tonic Mixture, for Fever and Ague;
Swain's Panacea;
Tripp's Sarsaparilla;
Nerve and Bone Liniment;
Rheumatic Syrup.
Also—A large supply of FAMILY MEDICINES, at the Drug Store of
SAMUEL C. TROTTER,
Cheapside, Lex., Ky.
Oct. 19, 1837.—42-3m.

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,
Corner of Main & Main-cross streets, LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.
WILLIAM F. TOD,
[SUCCESSOR TO BAIN & TOD.]
HAS again put his MACHINERY in successful OPERATION, and is prepared to furnish his PUNCTUAL CUSTOMERS with every variety of HATS, WHOLESALE & RETAIL at reduced prices.
Having declined dealing in HATTERS' FURS & TRIMMINGS. He hopes by devoting his sole attention to the successful USE of the many FACILITIES he has in MANUFACTURING, to produce an ARTICLE which in point of COMFORT, DURABILITY, and STYLE, will compare with any.
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JOHN R. CLEARY.
Lex., Nov. 2, 1837.—44-4m.

NEW BEER
At Candy's,
JUST RECEIVED FROM METCALFE'S BREWERY, LOUISVILLE.
Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837.—39-1f

HORSES FOR SALE.
WILL BE SOLD, on Monday, the 1st day of January next, at the Court-house in Lexington, FIVE HEAD OF HORSES, the property of D. Dunlap, dec'd., on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
GEO. W. DUNLAP, Adm'r.
Dec. 14, 1837.—50-1f.

Botanic Medicines:
DR. C. BLACK, respectfully informs his friends and former customers, and the public generally, that he has removed to Dr. Cornell's old stand Limestone street, nearly opposite the Jail, sign of the Golden Mortar, where he may be found at all times, except when absent on professional business. He has received a well selected and general assortment of

BOTANIC MEDICINES,
All of which are warranted genuine. Diaphoretic, Composition, Spice Bitters, and Nerveine, one dollar per pound. He makes and keeps constantly on hand, Anti-Syphilitic or Purifying Syrup—good for all cutaneous diseases—diseases of the skin and scrofulous diseases, &c.
He is Agent for, and has on hand, Dr. Howard's improved system of Botanic Medicine. Also, Dr. M. L. Lewis' stimulating liniment, an infallible cure for Croup, &c.
April 25 1837.—17-1f.

HUEY & JONES,
Merchant Tailors,
CORNER OF MAIN AND LIMESTONE STREETS, LEXINGTON, KY.
HAVE just received from Philadelphia, A VERY SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS
Suitable for Gentlemen's wear;
Such as Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and various other colored CLOTHS; also, Waterproof Cloths, (a new article) for Overcoats; Also, a very handsome assortment of CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, BOSTON WRAPPERS, SILK and MERINO SHIRTS, LAMBS'-WOOL AND MERINO HALF HOSE, GLOVES, COLLARS, SUSPENDERS, AND BOSOMS. The above goods were selected with great care by one of the firm, and they feel confident that they will be enabled to give their friends and customers general satisfaction.
Lexington, Sept. 23, 1837.—39-1f

55th Notice!
PERSONS who know themselves, when they see this, to be indebted to the subscribers, are respectfully but earnestly solicited to call and settle their accounts and notes. We mean those that are due.
OREAR & BERKLEY.
Lexington June 10, 1837.—24-1f.

VALUABLE AND TRIED PATENT MEDICINES.
TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA;
SUPERIOR to any other preparation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutaneous Affections, &c.
BLOODGOOD'S ELIXIR OF HEALTH;
A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and debilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.
NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT;
An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, &c.
MONTAGUE'S BALM;
A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth.
A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by
S. C. TROTTER.
At his Drug Store, Cheapside, Lex., Ky.
And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Norton, Main street.
August 3, 1837.—31-1f.

DR. CROSS
HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional Services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Court-house, next door to Gen. Combs' office.
July 19, 1837, 22-1f

STRAY HORSE.
GOT away from Dickey and West's Stables in Lexington, on Friday, the 8th of last month, a
Rusty Black Horse,
4 years old last spring, is not well broke, but has been rode; inclines to poce or rack when rode fast; carries his tail a little one-side; holds his head up well when mounted; is in thin order; no white mark recollected. He looks quite tall and slim, but I think is not over 15 hands high.
He is most probably taken up by some person between Lexington and my house, on the Railroad, 10 miles from town. I will give \$5 reward and pay all reasonable charges for his delivery at the Stage Stables in Lexington, or at my house.
MILUS W. DICKEY.
Oct. 4, 1837.—40-1f

LAW NOTICE.
MY Clients are informed, that in the cases generally which I was engaged in the Court of Appeals, and Woodford and Jassamine Circuit Courts, I will be represented by AARON K. WOOLLEY, Esq. who will lose my engagements to those courts. My cases in the Fayette Circuit Court will be attended to by my late partner, HENRY HUMPHREYS, Esq. and by AARON K. WOOLLEY and MADISON C. JOHNSON, Esqs. in those in which they were not engaged against me.
DANL. MAYES.
Lexington, March, 4, 1837 10-1f

EDUCATION.
THE Subscriber having sold his farm in Montgomery county, intends to return to Fayette and open
A Boarding School.
And for that purpose has obtained a situation in the immediate neighborhood of Capt. A. P. Eastin, 5 miles East of Lexington. His School Room is quite a spacious one, it having been constructed with particular regard to the health and comfort of its inmates. He is also making considerable additions to the house in which he expects to reside, so as to be able to offer comfortable accommodations to students from a distance. The School will commence on the 4th Monday in January next. The term will be divided into two Sessions of five months each. Tuition, boarding, lodging, washing, fuel and candles, will be furnished at \$55 the Session, or \$100 for the whole term. The prices of Tuition for those residing in the neighborhood, will be made known on application to the Teacher. In said institution the following Arts and Sciences will be taught, viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, and the Theory of Surveying. Those who may be disposed to patronize the School, will please make immediate application to said Eastin, or the Subscriber at his present residence, near Mount Sterling, Montgomery county.
THOMAS M. HART.
November 10, 1837.—46-3m

RENEWAL.
JAMES GAYLE, Esq., Lexington.
Beverly A. Hicks, La Fayette Seminary.
Thomas Faulconer, Esq., near Athens.
Dr. Joseph Kinnaird, near Chilesburg.

THE FEATHER RENOVATOR,
IS now prepared for executing all orders. It is put up in the Frame House on Main Cross Street next door to Mr. SCOTCHBURN'S Bake Shop.
Beds will be received, Renovated and returned the same day.
By the process used in this MACHINE, old and worn out Beds are cleansed and sifted of the dirt and dust, and the Feathers are rid of the odious and bad smell which they have accumulated from long use, and restored to their original cleanliness and elasticity. New Featherers are greatly improved by being cleansed of dust and animal oil of which all Featherers partake. By this process all moths, or other insects are destroyed.
Those who delight in comfortable sleeping, are invited to call and witness the operation.
CALEB BROWN.
Lexington, Sept. 28, 1837.—39-1f

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